Cambria Freeman.

H. A. M'PIKE, Editor and Publisher.

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VOLUME 4. EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1870. NUMBER 35.

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KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE

A $7,000 Lie Exposed!

A 'BISMARCK' WHO MISSED HIS MARK

The Truth about the Poor House!

ITS EXPENSES FOR 1869.

The Statement of a County Auditor.

THE Johnstown *Democrat* has recently contained two or three communications, signed "Bismarck," all of which are falsely dated at Ebensburg, but were really manufactured in Johnstown by either Woodruff himself or one of his understrappers. As we said once before, it is an old, stale and well understood political, or rather editorial, dodge. In reply thereto, we publish the following statement, over the responsible name of one of the County Auditors:

EBENSBURG, Sept. 17, 1870.

MR. EDITOR—I deem it a simple act of justice to the people of Cambria county, as well as to those whose duty it was to lay before the people the accounts of the Poor House, to refute the erroneous statement of a correspondent of the Johnstown Democrat signing himself "Bismarck," (which statement I find published in the last issue of that paper,) and wherein it is alleged that 'the Poor House cost the county, to run it in 1869, the sum of SEVENTEEN THOUSAND AND TWENTY-SEVEN DOLLARS AND ONE CENT." That such was not the case the following plain statement of facts will clearly demonstrate:

The whole amount of orders issued to the Poor House Treasurer for the year 1869 was		$16,000·00
The amount of the orders on hand from the year 1868 was		1,000·00
The amount of the fines received during the year 1869 was		27·01
Making a total of		$17,027·01
At the close of the settlement for 1869 there was in orders on hand	$3,000·00	
Cash on hand	75·00	
Due from late Treasurer	50·00	
Paid on indebtedness prior to 1869	3,490.17	
Making a total of		$6,615·89
Which sum deducted from the whole amount leaves		$10,411·12

the actual cost of conducting the Poor Hous for the year 1869.

As the above statement is correct in every particular, and cannot be gainsayed, it will at once be seen that instead of seventeen thousand and twenty seven dollars and one cent ($17,027·01), the actual cost of running the Poor House last year was ten thousand and forty dollars and twelve cents ($10,040·12).

The indebtedness of the Poor House for 1869 and previous years is four thousand six hundred and eighty-four dollars and forty two cents ($4,684 42). The amount due the Poor House by Cambria county for the year 1869 and previous years is six thousand and fourteen dollars and thirty-one cents (6,014.31)—leaving a surplus of one thousand three hundred and twenty-nine dollars, and eighty-nine cents (1,329.89) in favor of the Poor House, after paying all indebtedness. The Poor House is therefore at present entirely out of debt, as any one can see by comparing the assets and liabilities. I will say to the readers of this statement, then, that the above are facts that will prove themselves. I write this through a sincere desire to let the truth of the matter be known to the people, and I hope those who will hereafter write about the Poor House will confine themselves to facts, and not make any further erroneous statements about that much abused institution.

JAMES NULL, Auditor.

PROPHECY OF NAPOLEON III.—Louis Phillippe fell in 1848. He was born in 1773, and took his seat on the throne in 1830; add up the figures 1773, as follows: 1 and 7 and 7 and 3, and it makes 18; add this to 1830, and it makes 1848.

Louis Phillippe was married in 1782; count 1 and 7 and 8 and 2, it makes 18; add 18 to 1730, it makes 1848.

The wife of Louis Phillippe was born in 1782; count 1 and 7 and 8 and 2, it makes 18; add 18 to 1830, it makes 1848.

Napoleon III was born in 1808; made himself emperor in 1852; count 1, 8, 0, 8, makes 17; add 17 to 1852, and you will have 1869.

Napoleon III was married in 1853; count 1, 8, 5, 3, makes 17; add 17 to 1852, makes 1869.

Empress Eugenie was born in 1826; count 1, 8, 2, 6, makes 17; add 17 to 1852, makes 1869.

Still the French history gives more of this rencontre.

Robespierre fell in 1794; count 1, 7, 9, 4 21) are 1794, and you have 1815, the fall of Napoleon I.

The same for the Bourbons; 1, 8, 1, 5, (15) are 1830.

Louis Phillippe's fall 1848; count 1, 8, 4, 8 (21); add 21 with 1848, gives 1869.

Napoleon I reigned 17 years; Less Bourbons reigned 17 years; Louis Phillippe reigned 17 years.

And in 1869 Napoleon had reigned 17 years.

Still more. Napoleon III was born in 1808; count 1, 8, 0, 8, gives 17 years. Napoleon III was married in 1853; 1, 8, 5, 3 —17. Eugenie was born in 1826; 1, 8, 2, 6, gives 17.

From this prophecy it would seem that Louis Napoleon has already gone one year over his time.

SHOT A CURE FOR BILIOUS COLIC.—Dr. Maydieu, of France, has revived the old practice of giving shot for bilious colic. His method is to take No. 5 shot, after carefully washing them with sweet oil, and give a dessert spoonful every half hour. He claims that in five or six hours the vomiting ceases. The *Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal* relates the following anecdote illustrative of this treatment: "A clergyman was taken very sick, and stopped at the house of a good old lady who was familiar with the treatment, who stated that she had no shot, but a bullet, which would answer the purpose. She gave it to the divine, who, after being assured of its great efficacy, swallowed it, and to his joy and surprise found that in a very short time he was entirely relieved of the colic. Before leaving he expressed some doubt to the old lady about a piece of lead so heavy finding its way through the bowels. "Oh, my," she replied; "you need have no anxiety about that, as it has been through me ten or twelve times."

The Poet's Department.

TWO PICTURES OF THE RHINE.

The angel Peace her wings divine
Waved o'er the valley of the Rhine,
Tranced in a golden calm.
Doves murmured in the greenwood shade,
A drowsy plaint the river made,
And heaverlier tunes the herd-bells played
Than chimes from Notre Dame.

The grain had caught a golden glint—
The grapes an opalescent tint
From Summer's beams benign;
And Cheerful Labor, glancing round
On field and vineyard, plenty-crowned,
In fancy saw the ripe sheaves bound,
The clusters raining wine.

Not Tempe's vale, when Earth was young
And Greece with shepherd music rung,
A lovelier scene could show.
The dream-light of the Age of Gold
Seemed lingering soft on field and fold,
On cottage roof and turret bold,
On time-worn crag and ruin old,
Green grove and flowery knoll.

God! what a change—'tis peace no more;
War shakes, to-day, each Rhenish shore,
War blurs the Rhenish skies.
The vineyards shrivel in his breath,
And on the crimson plain beneath—
Mowed down by myriad handed Death—
A human harvest lies!

Where are the Rhineland's proud chateaux?—
Razed, lest their walls to Prussia's foes
Should transient shelter lend.
Where are the herds!—for Provant slain;
The Peasants? In war's seried train;
The crops? The seed was sowed in vain;
With gory clay they blend.

O Braves of "Fatherland" and Gaul!
Know ye for what, for whom, ye fall?
This is Ambition's war—
To serve the ends of Despot greed,
From which 'twere well the earth were freed,
To help Crowned Wrong to Glory's meed—
Alas! heroic fools, ye bleed,
In Moloch's abbatoir.

Tales, Sketches, Anecdotes, &c.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

BY MARK TWAIN.

Political economy is the basis of all good government. The wisest men of all ages have brought to bear upon this subject the—

[Here I was interrupted and informed that a stranger wished to see me down at the door. I went and confronted him, and asked to know his business, struggling all the time to keep a tight rein on my seething political economy ideas, and not let them break away from me or get tangled in their harness. And privately I wished the stranger was in the bottom of the canal with a cargo of wheat on top of him. I was all in a fever, but he was cool. He said he was sorry to disturb me, but as he was passing he noticed that I needed some lightning rods. I said, "Yes, yes—go on—what about it?" He said that there was nothing about it, in particular—nothing except he would like to put them up for me. I am new to housekeeping; have been used to hotels and boarding houses all my life. Like anybody else of similar experience, I try to appear (to strangers) to be an old housekeeper; consequently I said in an off-hand way that I had been intending for some time to have six or eight lightning rods put up, but—. The stranger started, and looked inquiringly at me, but I was serene. I thought that if I chanced to make any mistakes he would not catch me by my countenance. He said he would rather have my custom than any man's in town. I said all right, and started off to wrestle with my great subject again, when he called me back and said it would be necessary to know exactly how many "points" I wanted put up, what part of the house I wanted them on, and what quality of rod I preferred. It was close quarters for a man not used to the exigencies of housekeeping, but I went through creditably, and he probably never suspected that I was a novice. I told him to put up eight "points," and put them all on the roof, and use the best quality of rod. He said he could furnish the "plain" article, at 20 cents a foot; "coppered," 25 cents; "zinc-plated, spiral-twist," at 30 cents, that would stop a streak of lightning any time, no matter where it was bound, and "render its errand harmless and its further progress apocryphal." I said apocryphal was no slouch of a word, emanating from the source it did, but philology aside I liked the spiral-twist and would take that brand. Then he said he *could* make two hundred and fifty feet answer, but to do it right, and make the best job in town of it, and attract the admiration of the just and the unjust alike, and compel all parties to say they never saw a more symmetrical and hypothetical display of lightning rods since they were born, he supposed he really couldn't get along without four hundred, though he was not vindictive and trusted he was willing to try. I said go ahead and use four hundred and make any kind of a job he pleased out of it, but let me go back to my work. So I got rid of him at last and now, after half an hour spent in getting my train of political economy thoughts coupled together again, I am ready to go on once more]

richest treasures of their genius, their experience of life, and their learning. The great lights of commercial jurisprudence, international confraternity, and biological deviation, of all ages, all civilizations, and all nationalities, from Zoroaster down to Horace Greely, have—

[Here I was interrupted again and required to go down and confer further with that lightning-rod man. I hurried off, boiling and surging with prodigious thoughts wombed in words of such majesty that each one of them was in itself a straggling procession of syllables that might be fifteen minutes passing a given point, and once more I confronted him—he so calm and sweet, I so hot and frenzied. He was standing in the contemplative attitude of the Colossus of Rhodes, with one foot on my infant tuberose and the other among my pansies, his hand on his hips, his hat brim tilted forward, one eye shut and the other gazing critically and admiringly in the direction of my principal chimney. He said now *there* was a state of things to make a man glad to be alive; and added, "I leave it to *you* if you ever saw anything more deliciously picturesque than eight lightning-rods on one chimney?" I said I had no present recollection of anything that transcended it. He said that in his opinion nothing on this earth but Niagara Falls was superior to it in the way of natural scenery. All that was needed now, he firmly believed, to make my house a perfect balm to the eye, was to kind of touch up the other chimneys a little and thus "add to the generous *coup d' vail* a soothing uniformity of achievement which would allay the excitement naturally consequent upon the first *coup d' etat.*" I asked him if he learned to talk out of a book, and if I could borrow it anywhere He smiled pleasantly and said that his manner of speaking was not taught in books, and that nothing but familiarity with lightning could enable a man to handle his conversational style with impunity. He then figured up an estimate, and said that about eight more rods scattered about my roof would about fix me right, and he guessed five hundred feet of stuff would do it; and added that the first eight had got a little the start of him, so to speak, and used up a mere trifle of material more than he had calculated on—a hundred feet or along there. I said I was in a dreadful hurry, and I wished we could get this permanently mapped out so that I could go on with my work. He said: "I *could* have put up those eight rods, and marched off about my business—some men *would* have done it. But no, I said to myself, this man is a stranger to me, and I will die before I ll wrong him; there ain't lightning-rods enough on that house, and for one I'll never stir out of my tracks till I've done as I would be done by, and told him so. Stranger, my duty is accomplished; if the recalcitrant and dephlogistic messenger of heaven strikes you—" "There, now, there," I said, "put on the other eight—add five hundred feet of spiral-twist—do anything and everything you want to do; but calm your sufferings and try to keep your feelings where you can reach them with the dictionary. Meanwhile, if we understand each other now, I will go to work again." I think I have been sitting here a full hour, this time, trying to get back to where I was when my train of thought was broken up by the last interruption, but I believe I have accomplished it at last and I venture to proceed again.]

wrestled with this great subject, and the greatest among them have found it a worthy adversary and one that always comes up fresh and smiling after every throw. The great Confucius said that he would rather be a profound political economist than chief of police; Cicero frequently said that political economy was the grandest consummation that the human mind was capable of consuming; and even our own Greeley has said vaguely but forcibly that—

[Here the lightning-rod man sent up another call for me. I went down in a state of mind bordering on impatience.—He said he would rather have died than interrupt me, but when he was employed to do a job, and that job was expected to be done in a clean, workmanlike manner, and when it was finished and fatigue urged him to seek the rest and recreation he stood so much in need of, and he was about to do it, but looked up and saw at a glance that all the calculations had been a little out, and if a thunder storm were to come up and that house which he felt a personal interest in stood there with nothing on earth to protect it but sixteen lightning-rods— "Let us have peace!" I shrieked. "Put up a hundred and fifty! Put some on the kitchen! Put a dozen on the barn! Put a couple on the cow!—put one on the cook!—scatter them all over the persecuted place till it looks like a zinc-plated, spiral-twisted, silver-mounted cane-brake! Move! Use up all the material you can get your hands on, and when you run out of lightning-rods put up ram-rods, cam-rods, stair-rods, piston-rods—anything that will pander to your dismal appetite for artificial scenery and bring respite to my raging brain and healing to my lacerated soul!" Wholly unmoved—further than to smile sweetly—this iron being simply turned back his wristbands daintily and said he would now "proceed to hump himself." Well, all that was nearly three hours ago. It is questionable whether I am calm enough yet to write on the noble theme of political economy, but I cannot resist the desire to try, for it is the one subject that is nearest to my heart and dearest to my brain of all this world's philosophy.]

"Political economy is heaven's best boon to man." When the loose but gifted Byron lay in his Venetian exile, he observed that if it could be granted him to go back and live his misspent life over again, he would give his lucid and unintoxicated intervals to the composition, not of frivolous rhymes, but of essays upon political economy. Washington loved this exquisite science; such names as Baker, Beckwith, Judson, Smith, are imperishably linked with it; and even imperial Homer, in the ninth book of the Iliad, has said:

Fiat justitia, rust cœlum,
Post mortem unum, ante bellum,
Hic jacet hoc, ex-parte res,
Politicum, e-conomico est.

The grandeur of these conceptions of the old poet, together with the felicity of the wording which closes them and the sublimity of the imagery whereby they are illustrated, have singled out that stanza and made it more celebrated than any that ever—

["Now not a word out of you—not a single word. Just state your bill and relapse into impenetrable silence for ever and ever on these premises. Nine hundred dollars? Is that all? This cheque for the amount will be honored at any respectable bank in America. What is that multitude of people gathered in the street for? How!—'looking at the lightning-rods!' Bless my life, did they never see any lightning-rods before! 'Never saw such a stack of them on one establishment,' did I understand you to say? I will step down and critically observe this popular ebullition of ignorance."]

THREE DAYS LATER.—We are all about worn out. For four-and-twenty hours our bristling premises were the talk and wonder of the town. The theatres languished, for their happiest scenic inventions were tame and commonplace compared with my lightning-rods. Our street was blocked night and day with spectators, and among them were many who came from the country to see. It was a blessed relief, on the second day when a thunder storm came up and the lightning began to "go for" my house, as the historian Josephus quaintly phrased it. It cleared the galleries, so to speak. In five minutes there was not a spectator within half a mile of my place; but all the high houses about that distance away were full, windows, roofs, and all. And well they might be, for all the falling stars and Fourth of July fireworks of a generation put together and rained down simultaneously out of heaven in one brilliant shower upon one helpless roof, would not have any advantage of the pyrotechnic display that was making my house so magnificently conspicuous in the general gloom of the storm. By actual count the lightning struck at my establishment seven hundred and sixty-four times in forty minutes, but tripped on one of these faithful rods every time and slid down the spiral-twist and shot into the earth before it probably had time to be surprised at the way the wonderful thing was done.—And through all the bombardment only one patch of slates was ripped up, and that was because for a single instant the rods in the vicinity were transporting all the lightning they could possibly accomodate. Well, nothing was ever seen like it since the world began. For one whole day not a member of my family stuck his head out of the window but he got the hair snatched off it as smooth as a billiard ball, and if the reader will believe me not one of us ever dreamed of stirring abroad. But at last the awful seige came to an end—because there was absolutely no more electricity left in the clouds above us within grappling distance of my insatiable rods. *Then* I sallied forth, and gathered daring workmen together, and not a bite or a nap did we take till the premises were utterly stripped of their terrific armament except just three rods on the house, one on the kitchen, and one on the barn—and behold these remain there even unto this day. And then, and not till then, the people ventured to use our street again. I will remark here, in passing, that during that fearful time I did not continue my essay upon political economy. I am not even yet settled enough in nerve and brain to resume it.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Parties having need of three thousand two hundred and eleven feet of best quality zinc-plated spiral-twist lightning-rod stuff, and sixteen hundred and thirty-one silver-tipped points, all in tolerable repair (and, although much worn by use, still equal to any ordinary emergency), can hear of a bargain by addressing the publishers of this magazine.—*The Galaxy.*

REWARDS OF FIDELITY.—Never forsake a friend. When enemies gather around, when sickness falls on the heart—when the world is dark and cheerless—is the time to try a true friend. They who turn from the scene prove that only interest moves them. If you have a friend who loves you, who has studied your interest and happiness, be sure to sustain him in adversity. Let him feel that his former kindness is appreciated, and that his love was not thrown away. Real fidelity may be rare, but it exists—in the heart. They only deny its worth and power who never loved a friend, or labored to make a friend happy.

AN Iowa John lately courted and engaged to marry a young girl who in a miff at some neglect on John's part, revenged herself by marrying Isaac, John's father. John countered by marrying the mother of his recent betrothed, becoming the step-father of his own step-mother, while Isaac's wife was compelled to become the daughter-in-law of her step-son. And thus John became his own grandfather by brevet.

Chambermaids.

AN ESSAY BY MARK TWAIN.

Against all chambermaids of whatever age or nationality, I launch the curse of bachelordom!

Because:

They always put the pillows at the opposite end of the bed from the gas burner, so that while you read and smoke before sleeping, (as is the ancient and honored custom of bachelors), you have to hold your book aloft, in an uncomfortable position, to keep the light from dazzling your eyes.

When they find the pillow removed to the other end of the bed in the morning, they receive not the suggestion in a friendly spirit, but glorying in their absolute sovereignty, and unpitying your helplessness, they make the bed just as it was originally, and gloat in secret over the pang their tyrrany will cause you.

Always after that, when they find you have transported the pillows, they undo your work, and thus defy you and seek to embitter the life that God hath given you.

If they cannot get the light in an inconvenient position any other way, they move the bed.

If you pull your trunk about six inches from the wall, so that the lid will stay up when you open it, they always shove that trunk back again. They do it on purpose. If you want the spittoon in a certain spot, where it will be handy, they don't. And so they move it.

They always put your other boots into inaccessible places. They chiefly enjoy depositing them under the bed as far as the wall permits. It is because this compels you to get down in an undignified attitude and make wild sweeps for them in the dark with the bootjack, and swear.

They always put the match box in some other place. They hunt up a new place for it every day, and put a bottle, or other perishable glass thing, where the box stood before. This is to cause you to break that glass thing, grouping in the dark, and get yourself into trouble.

They are forever and ever moving the furniture. When you come in, in the night, you can calculate on finding the bureau where the wardrobe was in the morning. And when you go out in the morning, if you leave the slop-bucket by the door and the rocking chair by the window, when you come in at midnight or thereabout, you will fall over the rocking chair and you will proceed toward the window and sit down in the slop-tub. This will disgust you. They like that.

No matter where you put anything, they are not going to let it stay there. They will take it and move it the first chance they get. It is their nature. And besides it gives them pleasure to be mean and contrary this way.

They would die if they couldn't be villains.

They always save up all the old scraps of printed rubbish you throw on the floor, and stack them up carefully on the table, and then start the fire with your valuable manuscripts. If there is any one particular old scrap that you are more down on than any other, and which you are gradually wearing your life out trying to get rid of, you may take all pains you possibly can in that direction, but it won't be of any use, because they will always fetch that old scrap back and put it in the same old place again every time. It does them good.

And they use more hair oil than any six men. If charged with purloining the same, they lie about it. What do they care about a hereafter? Absolutely nothing.

If you leave your key in the door for convenience sake, they will carry it down to the office and give it to the clerk—They do this under the vile pretence of trying to protect your property from thieves, but actually they do it because they want you to tramp back down stairs after it when you come home tired, or put you to the trouble of sending a waiter for it, which waiter will expect you to pay him something. In which case I suppose the degraded creatures divide

They keep always coming to make your bed before you get up, thus destroying your rest and inflicting agony upon you, but after you get up they don't come any more till the next day.

They do all the mean things they can think of, and they do them out of pure cussedness, and nothing else.

Chambermaids are dead to every human instinct.

I have cursed them in behalf outraged bachelordom. They deserve it. If I can get a bill through the Legislature abolishing chambermaids, I mean to do it.

AN old lady, on being examined as to her place of legal settlement, was asked what reason she had for supposing her husband had a legal settlement in that town. The old lady said: "He was born and married there, and they buried him there; and if that isn't settling him there, I don't know what is."

CHARLES—"Tell me, Laura, why that sadness? Tell me why that look of care? why has fled that look of gladness that thy face was wont to wear?" Laura—"Charles, 'tis useless to dissemble; well my face may wear a frown, for I've lost my largest hairpin, and my chignon's coming down!"

A Thousand Years Ago.

It is certainly one of the greatest curiosities in history that exactly one thousand years ago, in the year of our Lord 870, the people of France and Germany fought under their kings upon the same soil, that of Lorraine, for very nearly the same reasons, and with the same result. This happened as follows:

The empire of Charlemagne and that of his son who succeeded him, Ludwig I, called Pious, was divided by his three sons, the grandsons of Charlemagne, in 849, at the Congress of Verdun, between themselves in such a manner that Lothaire received, besides the title of Emperor, Italy and what was then called Middle Franconia, a strip of land running from the North Sea to the Mediterranean, and there joining Upper Italy, a broad strip of land containing modern Holland, Belgium, the Lorraine, the Alsace and all that part of Southern France lying between the Rhine and Saone and the Alps on the east. Ludwig received Eastern Franconia, which was from that time called Germania, and from which he, as Germany's first king, was called Ludwig the German.

Carl, who was called the Bald, from his bald head, received western Franconia, from that time called Franconia or France. Lothaire died in 853, and again subdivided his empire amongst his three sons. To the oldest, Ludwig, he gave Italy and the crown and title of emperor, to the second, Lothaire, the northern part of his dominion, comprising a part of modern Holland, Belgium, and the province called up to this day Loraine or Lotharingen, the Alsace, and all the land extending down to the Saone. To the youngest, Carl, he gave all the land south of the Saone to the Mediterranean, under the title of Kingdom Province.

In 869 Lothaire died without heirs, after he had previously become possessed also of his brother Carl's kingdom of Province, and it was then that Carl the Bald, King of France, stepped forward to take possession of his nephew's kingdom, comprising all the eastern part of modern France, and extending from the Meuse to the Rhine, and from the Rhone to the Alps, and from the North Sea way down to the Mediterranean. He was completely successful, for his nephew Ludwig, the Emperor in Italy, and his brother Ludwig, the King of Germany, had both their hands too full to claim their share of the rich inheritance.

But a year later, in 870, just one thousand years ago, suddenly a large and well-appointed German army crossed the Rhine, broke into France, and defeated Carl the Bald and his armies at once, and so completely, that he was compelled to sign a treaty of peace in the same year (870), by which he ceded to his brother Ludwig, the German, all the eastern part of those lands which he had appropriated from his nephew, and comprising the modern provinces of Alsace, Eastern Lorraine and the territories around the cities of Trier, or Treves, Cologne, Maastricht, and Utrecht, down to the mouth of the river Rhine.

The first grand fight for the Rhine provinces on the part of France, and the Alsace and Lorraine on that of Germany, which is, after all, if not the sole cause, certainly one of the principal causes of the present war of 1870, took place consequently just one thousand years ago, in 870, and with the same result.

A MYSTERIOUS WOMAN.—The New Albany *Ledger* says:

Some excitement has been created in a certain locality in this city by the strange conduct of a woman who has in her possession a female child, about ten years of age. At times the woman acts strangely, walking the floor for hours together, in a state of apparent deep thought as though some act or thing weighed heavily upon her mind. At times she treats the child very roughly, but at no time will she permit it to go out and play with other children with her knowledge; nor will she allow it to go into the sunshine unprotected, for fear, she alleges, that its skin will become sun-burnt or tanned. She never leaves the child with another person, but when she goes from home always takes it with her, never permitting it to walk out unless she has it by the hand. The woman is unmarried, and boards.—She says the child is not her own, but that it is the daughter of an ex-Governor of the State of Ohio. She has several times stated that the little one was stolen from its mother when it was but a month old; and that she has sworn never to let it pass out of her sight while she lives.—She dresses the little girl in the richest and most costly raiment, and the child is represented as very pretty and quite intelligent, the woman teaching it such lessons as it is competent to study with great ease. The woman herself is apparently quite poor, of good deportment, but not very communicative to those with whom she boards. Barring her occasional fits of ill-humor and bad treatment of the child, she conducts herself in an unexceptionable manner.

AN Albany damsel not long since asked one of her fellow-boarders, a stylish dry goods clerk, at the breakfast table, "Why is your moustache like my back hair?" He blushingly gave it up, when the answer caused him to blush still more: "Because it's *all down*."

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY MORNING, : SEPT. 29, 1870.

Democratic District Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS:

R. MILTON SPEER, Esq., Huntingdon.

Democratic County Ticket.

Assembly—W. HORACE ROSE, Johnstown.
Sheriff—WM. B. BONACKER, Johnstown.
Commissioner—FRANCIS O'FRIEL, Loretto.
P. H. Director—P. H. BERG, Cambria Twp.
Auditor—JOHN WAGNER, Chest Springs.
Coroner—JACOB A. HARROLD, Johnstown.
Jury Com.—ALEX. SKELLY, Summerhill Tp.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

R. L. JOHNSTON, *Chairman*, Ebensburg.

Adams Twp., John F. Stull; Allegheny Twp., Wm. Buck; Blacklick Twp., Abraham Makin; Cambria Twp., Wm. Berg; Cambria Bor., Thos. Judge; Carroll Twp., M. J. Nagle; Carrolltown Bor., Francis Flick; Chest Twp., Anselm Weakland; Chest Springs Bor., Jos. Wertner; Clearfield Twp., Jacob Nagle; Conemaugh Twp., Yodock Kohler; Conemaugh Bor., Pat'k Kinney, 1st ward; Augustus Ahler, 2d ward; Coopersdale Bor., John Lamison; Croyle Twp., Wm. Lloyd; East Conemaugh Bor., Lawrence Furlong; Ebensburg Bor., B. F. Vaughn, east ward; George Gurley, west ward; Franklin Bor., Wm. Adams; Gallitzin Twp., John Porter; Jackson Twp., Henry Rager; Johnstown Bor., Augustus Dangus, 1st ward; James H. Benford, 2d ward; John Flanagan, 3d ward; Jonathan Horner, 4th ward; H. Mattern, jr., 5th ward; Jos. Thomas, 6th ward; Loretto Bor., H. T. O'Friel; Millville Bor., Patrick Connelly; Munster Twp., Aug. Zurlin; Prospect Bor., David Croman; Richland Twp., Wm. Cole; Summerhill Twp., Pat'k Lynch; Summitville Bor., Peter Dougherty; Susquehanna Twp., John Somerville; Taylor Twp., Peter Kearns, Woodvale Bor., Casper W. Easly; Wilmore Bor., Isaac Wike; Washington Twp., John Hamilton; White Twp., Geo. Walters; Yoder Twp., Abraham Culin.

The Removal and the Census.

It has been stated and restated by the organs of the removal faction, that the county seat ought to be removed to Johnstown, for the reason that it (Johnstown) was the *centre*, not only of commerce, but also of *population*. We always felt confident that the census returns would not sustain this sweeping allegation. Some time last Spring the *Tribune* went so far as to boast that Johnstown and the surrounding boroughs contained a population of *thirty thousand*. We denied this at the time, and now let us see how the facts really are. According to the returns of the census just taken, and which will be found elsewhere in this paper, the population of the entire county is 36,572. The population of Johnstown and the adjoining boroughs is as follows:

Johnstown Borough	(6 wards)	6,629
Conemaugh "	(2 wards)	2,336
Cambria "		1,744
Millville "		2,105
Prospect "		576
Franklin "		426
Coopersdale "		246
East Conemaugh "		381
Total		13,813

Thus showing that in the *balance* of the county there is a population of 22,729.

In view of these plain and convincing figures, what becomes of the preposterous assumption, that Johnstown and its dependencies contain even *one-half* of the population of the whole county, much less *thirty thousand*, which would be only 6,572 *less* than the aggregate population of the entire county. We commend these *facts* to the careful and serious consideration of the editor of the *Tribune*. They speak for themselves, and unlike H. D. Woodruff, do not present *two faces* and cannot *lie*. We will even, for the sake of the argument, go further and add to the foregoing population of the *city* of Johnstown, the *so called* commercial centre of Cambria and all the counties adjacent thereto, the number of inhabitants embraced in the townships of Yoder, Taylor, Conemaugh, Richland and Adams, amounting to 4,887, which, when added to Johnstown and the other boroughs named, show a total population of 18,730, or 11,270 *less* than claimed by the *Tribune* for Johnstown, Millville, &c., more than six months ago. It is quite unnecessary to pursue the subject any further. It is a question easily understood and is one that cannot possibly be explained away, or that can fail to satisfy and convince the most ordinary comprehension. But, admitting that Johnstown *is* the *centre* of population and that it *is*, as claimed by the removal men, the great *commercial* mart of this section of the State, which it *is* not and never *can* be, does all *that* furnish any valid reason for the removal of the county seat? This swindling project involves a question of *justice*, not to the removal *"ring"* in Johnstown, but to the people of the *whole county*. However much a certain clique in Johnstown may be fatally bent and determined on the destruction of the Democratic party in Cambria county, and the consequent *defeat* of that party to a certain extent in the State, we believe there still remains an inherent sense of right and honesty in the hearts of the people of the southern portion of the county, of all parties, not even excluding Johnstown, to do even handed justice. Can any fair-minded man in Yoder, Taylor, Conemaugh, Richland or Adams townships, aid and assist by his vote and influence to perpetrate a plain and flagrant act of injustice towards the balance of the county, merely because *he*, by the removal of the county seat, would be a little nearer to the Johnstown Court House? Is any such feeling an indication of honesty? and is it a fair illustration of the Christian and well recognized maxim, that a man should do unto others as he would wish that they should do unto him? The people yet are generally true to the right and to honesty, and we never will believe that there is any considerable body of men in Southern Cambria who are willing, by their votes in favor of Woodruff, to drag men to Johnstown from the northern and north-eastern sections of the county, at great expense and personal inconvenience, merely to gratify the mercenary considerations of a few property holders in Johnstown. Reverse the facts, and then let them, as honest men and as sincere advocates of the cause of justice and truth, answer for themselves at the ballot-box. Let justice be done although the heavens should fall!

HON. EDGAR COWAN, of Greensburg, recently United States Senator from this State, was in town on Tuesday last. Mr. Cowan is a gentleman of well known and acknowledged ability. He was an old line Henry Clay Whig, and was a warm and intimate personal as well as political friend of Abraham Lincoln, and enjoyed his entire confidence. Mr. Cowan has hosts of friends in the State and throughout the country who will protect him and defend him in the future for even the highest office in their gift.

Swank on New Counties.

We have usually found the reputed editor of the Johnstown *Tribune* to be a gentleman in his advocacy of the Removal humbug, and in our controversies with him we have studiously treated him as such. In his last paper, however, he attempts a Removal *dodge* of which he ought to be ashamed. He modestly tells "the citizens of Susquehanna, Chest and White townships," that they "are desirous of having a new county carved out of Cambria, Clearfield and Indiana counties, with a county seat *somewhere* on the waters of the Juniata, or its tributaries;" and then he pledges "the people of Johnstown and the south of the county" in favor of the project, and undertakes to give reasons why the celebrated "Ebensburg Ring" are opposed to the *north* end of the county.—Does Mr. Swank believe this bald nonsense himself? or does he flatter himself that any other sensible man in the county, whether in or out of the townships *named*, will swallow and be gulled by such superlative humbuggery?

We can always meet George T. Swank's pretended arguments, but we confess our utter inability to encounter the low, personal blackguardism of Henry D. Woodruff. The former gentleman is entitled to all respect as a man and an editor—the latter is a political villain—the purchased enemy of the Democratic party of Cambria county—a Janus-faced political hypocrite—the shameless betrayer of his own best political friends—with which we have often charged him, and which we have often and now dare him (Woodruff) to deny. The argument of Mr. Swank, if it can be dignified as such, is a confession that the removal project is a purely selfish scheme, and that the men in Johnstown who are at the head of it feel and know it to be so.

How does he know that the people of Susquehanna, Chest and White, are in favor of a new county. We freely admit that it might be so, but we deny *in their name* that they are in favor of the removal of the county seat or that they will vote for it.

The proposition of the Johnstown *Tribune* to the townships to which he refers is simply this and nothing more: Vote for the removal. After that infamy is accomplished, we (of Johnstown) will divide up Cambria county—we will agree to divide all the *balance* of the county and to annex it by sections and townships, wherever our pleasure may indicate, and then after we secure the county seat of Cambria county at Johnstown, we will, as decent, high-minded, honorable men, full of the "milk of human kindness," permit Ebensburg and the northern portion of the county to inhabit some vast wilderness, or to make for themselves "a local habitation and a name" *if they can*. This is the sum and substance of Geoge T. Swank's palaver to Susquehanna, Chest and White townships, and it will be met in the same spirit of *kindness* in which it has been offered.

Woodruff and McDermitt.

"They being such men as Horner, Douglass and M'Guire who were Directors in 1863, could never have been convinced of the propriety of appointing as Steward a man who had just proved his utter dishonesty and worthlessness by plundering the people to the amount of $2700.00, as County Treasurer."

The above extract is taken from a communication in the last Johnstown *Democrat* signed "Fair Play." We admit that Col. McDermitt was a defaulter as the Treasurer of Cambria county, as many other honest but unfortunate men have been in this and other counties. Col. McDermitt, however, has since paid nearly all his indebtedness to the county. Henry D. Woodruff is responsible for this charge against Col. McDermitt, having given it publicity. We now, with the proper papers before us, assert that this same Henry D. Woodruff was the Treasurer of Perry county for the years 1858 and 1859, and that on the 20th day of March, 1860, *he* (the said Henry D. Woodruff) was a *defaulter* to the State, as the Treasurer of Perry county, to the amount of $2,506.11. We admit that the defalcation was paid on the 24th of March, 1863, it then amounting to $2.183 39—there having been some payments made in the meantime. We do not of course refer to Woodruff's conduct as the Treasurer of Perry county as any argument either for or against, the removal of the county seat, but as he has seen proper to give publicity to an attack on Col. McDermitt as a *defaulter*, we meet him with a "Roland for an Oliver." Will he dare deny what we have said? We speak by the book and with the official documents before us.

IN the last Johnstown *Democrat* there was published a communication signed "T." It is a defence of Daniel M'Laughlin, and bears the ear marks of M'Laughlin's handwriting. It is a foolish effort to show that M'Laughlin was defeated for the Assembly in the Democratic county convention of this county in 1861 for the reason "that he was not a sufficient number of years in the county to be a candidate for that office." If this was *true* Mr. M'Laughlin ought to know the fact, and if it was *not* true, then he has no right at all to make any complaint. Now what does he mean by the unblushing charge that he (M'Laughlin) was defeated by what he impudently styles the "Know-Nothing Ring" at Ebensburg? When was there ever a "Know-Nothing Ring" in Ebensburg, *inside* of the Democratic party, and when did the Democratic party ever refuse to nominate a man for any office on account of his nationality or his religion? It always has been, and we trust it always will be, the mission of the Democratic party to ignore religion in party politics. This has been the landmark of that party in Cambria county in the past, as it will be in the future. Mr. M'Laughlin ought to be ashamed to charge his defeat in 1861 to the "Know-Nothing Ring" in Ebensburg, while he and his friend Woodruff are now supporting THREE original "Know-Nothings" on the removal ticket.

THE Washington office-holders from this State are all coming home to vote. All living west of Harrisburg are to have ten days furlough, but no dockage, if they vote the Radical ticket.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

What Must be Done in Order to Vote.

Read, Explain and Circulate!

SEE THAT YOUR NAME is on the LIST.

To the Democratic Voters of Western Penn'a:

Your attention is directed to the following explanation of the Registry Law. Read it carefully, in order to ascertain what is your duty in the premises, and then see that your names are placed upon the assessor's list.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

Will see that the Republican Legislature has imposed *additional duties* upon them. Let them comply fully with the law, in order that they may vote for the party which has stood by them.

EXAMINE THE ASSESSOR'S LISTS,

One of which is posted on the house where the election is to be held, and the other is in the assessor's hands. You have a right to examine them, free of charge.

These lists should contain your name, and the names of all qualified voters in the district; they should state, if you are a house-keeper, the number of your house; the street it fronts on; your occupaiton; if you board, where and with whom you board; if you work for another, your employer's name; and opposite your name should be written the word "voter."

If you have been naturalized, there will also appear the letter "N." If you have merely declared your intention to become a citizen, the letters "D. I."

If you are between 21 and 22 years old, the word "age." If you have removed into the district since the last election, the letter "R." will appear opposite your name.

Make it your personal duty to see that your name is upon the list.

Do not trust this matter to any one else.

HOW TO GET REGISTERED.

If you find your name is not on the list, *go yourself* to the assessor, and make your claim to be put on. He is bound to add your name. He cannot question your right. You need not discuss the matter with him, your "claim" is enough. Give him also your precise residence, occupation, &c. He will mark "C. V." opposite your name.

ATTEND TO THIS AT ONCE.

If you delay until within ten days of the election, you may lose your vote.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

You must show your "papers" to the assessor, in order to get your name registered.

If you intend to take out your "last papers" before the election, you must show your "first papers" to the assessor.

See that your names are on the list.

Those of you who do not need to have "first papers," and intend to be naturalized before the election should get naturalized first, *immediately*; and go to the assessor with your "papers."

All naturalized citizens must take their "papers" with them to the polls, unless they have been voting for ten years in the same district.

You must take your "papers" with you when you vote, even if your name is on the list.

Do not forget this, or your enemies will deprive you of your vote.

TAXES.

The law in relation to the payment of taxes is unchanged. If you have paid neither a State or county tax assessed *within two years*, do it *without delay*.

Take your last tax recipt with you to the polls.

Do not delay registering or paying your taxes; attend to the matter now, for fear something may prevent hereafter.

IT would be useless to attempt to keep pace with the shameless falsehoods which the Johnstown *Democrat* has been belching forth since it and its editors have become the property, by right of purchase, of the removal faction in Johnstown. Its editors and correspondents seem utterly incapable of telling the truth, and when the former say that the *Freeman* is not a self-sustaining institution, but is kept up by other means not necessary to mention, and when one of the latter asserts that we published a falsehood about the miners' strike in Schuylkill county and refused to retract it, they all know that they are bearing false witness against their neighbor and will be held to account therefor. We have never yet received one cent that we did not earn by hard and constant toil, although we have failed to receive much that is due us on that score. If the *Freeman* was as worthless a paper as the *Democrat*, and had no better advertising and jobbing patronage than it now possesses, it would have gone by the board long since, as it would have deserved to do, but as the case now stands, it is not only self-sustaining but is far above and beyond any price that might be offered to induce it to support a cause which in its better judgment it had condemned and opposed. As to the falsehood about the miners' strike, we can only say that if we published it we did it unknowingly, and were never asked to retract.

IT affords us great pleasure to state, that Col. JAMES K. KELLY, Democrat, has been elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Oregon, for six years from the 4th of March, 1871. Col. KELLY will take the place of Senator Williams, Radical. The writer of this article is an old and warm personal friend of Col. KELLY'S. They both read law at the same time, and were roommates together. He is a native of Penn's Valley, in Centre county, this State. After his admission to the Bar, he located in Lewistown and became connected in the practice of the law with the late Gen. REUBEN C. HALE. In 1850 he removed to California, and some years subsequently to Oregon. A few years ago he was the Democratic candidate for Congress from that State and afterwards ran as the candidate of that party for Governor. On both occasions he was defeated by very small majorities. Col. KELLY is a gentleman of fine abilities and of unblemished character. We predict for him a useful and honorable career in the Senate. His elevation to that body is peculiarly gratifying to his old friends in the Juniata Valley.

DURING the past week two of Pennsylvania's most distinguished sons have passed away. The venerable ROBERT C. GRIER, late one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, died in Philadelphia in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He was emphatically a great man, and was admitted to be one of the ablest jurists in the country.

Ex-Governor WILLIAM F. PACKER died at Williamsport on last Tuesday. He was 63 years old. He was elected Governor in October, 1857, and served one term, his successor being Andrew G. Curtin. Mr. Packer was a self-made man and endowed with great energy of character. Before he was elected Governor he had been Canal Commissioner, Auditor General, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and a member of the State Senate.

R. Milton Speer.

The democrats of the Seventeenth district, composed of the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin, have nominated R. Milton Speer, Esq., of Huntingdon, for Congress. Mr. Speer is a good lawyer in full practice at the bar, is one of the most eloquent and effective stump speakers in the State, and is a true democrat. The convention appreciated the work that was before them, and in Mr. Speer they have nominated a formidable opponent to Mr. Morrell, the representative of the Cambria Iron Works.

In going before the people of the Seventeenth district, Mr. Speer will be able to present the record of Daniel J. Morrell. His vote stands recorded in favor of every infamous scheme of plunder that has been presented in Congress during the last three years. There is not a land job flinging away millions of acres of the public domain to greedy railroad monopolists that had not a supporter in Daniel J. Morrell. He voted for any and every swindle that would bring a vote for the Bessemer steel ring, that gigantic monopoly which robs the people of millions annually, and cripples railroad enterprise for its own benefit.

For the sake of the Bessemer tariff which has raised steel rails to the enormous price of one hundred and five dollars a ton, Daniel J. Morrell voted against every proposition that was honestly designed to relieve the public burdens. For that he voted to reduce the duty on pig iron two dollars a ton, while pretending to advocate Pennsylvania's interests. To obtain support in Congress for the Bessemer swindle, he voted to admit bogus representatives from the Southern States who had been defeated by majorities of thousands. To illustrate the character of the man who represents the Cambria Iron Works, and not the people of the seventeenth district, he has on several occasions had the effrontery to print in the *Congressional Globe* at public expense, essays on political economy and finance, not a line of which he wrote himself. While voting the money of the people into his own pocket, he had not the ability to utter one word in his own defense when attacked for his course on the floor of Congress. Yet he gives out as his own speeches essays written by another, which he did not even venture to read in Congress, but asked leave to publish in the *Globe*.—He did not, like Sprague, print his bogus speeches at private expense, but burdened the official newspaper of Congress with the intolerable trash. Morrell is odious to the radicals of his district. They are convinced by the record that he has used his position merely for his own selfish aggrandizement, and not for the public advantage. His only purpose in going to Congress is to maintain the ring that has so long plundered the people of this country. They are assured, from their knowledge of him, that he is a worse humbug than John Covode, for Covode was always too much of a man to conceal his own ignorance by employing others to write his tariff speeches. This is the man whom Mr. Speer will meet in the Seventeenth district, and if he does not make it as hot for Morrell as one of his taxed Bessemer bars, we are greatly mistaken in the temper of the people of the Juniata valley.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Opening of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad.

On Thursday week about four thousand persons assembled at Front Royal, Virginia, to witness the ceremony of breaking ground on this important enterprise. An old-fashioned barbecue took place, but on account of the dense crowd of citizens, strangers were not allowed to come within the limits, and, therefore, did not even see the tail of the "ox." This is, however, a minor matter compared with the grand scheme of building a great through trunk line of railroad (having its Northern and Southern connections already made) extending through the magnificent Valley of the Shenandoah, ranging from thirty to forty miles wide, and extending from the Potomac river to and beyond the southern terminus of this road. This valley, in connection with the Cumberland and Lebanon Valleys of Pennsylvania, comprises the richest agricultural, iron, coal and marble region in the whole country. It has been well named the Garden Spot of America. Among those present at the opening were W. S. Huntingdon, of Washington city, J. Walker, H. Kilburn, J. W. Magruder, Barbor & Clapp, of the Government Printing Office, W. P. Cowpland, Hon. A. K. McClure, B. K. Jamison & Co., bankers, Philadelphia, Col. Walker, brother of Governor of Virginia. Lieutenant Governor Mayne, in the absence of the Governor of Virginia, after a short but telling speech, commenced the work; he was handed by the President of the Company, Mr. Borst, a common pick-axe, and drove it into the earth with such force that it required the united efforts of the Secretary and Treasurer, together with the Superintendent of the road, to withdraw it again. The Treasurer, having a good supply of funds on hand, at once paid off the government, when any amount of applications were made for work without any compensation whatever. This road will be a cheap one. Col. A. K. McClure having been introduced to the assemblage, delivered a most beautiful oration, which was frequently applauded. Speeches then followed by Col. Bolton, Col. Painter, Hon. Philip Collins, President Borst, &c.

This line is undoubtedly an important one. The line of road commencing at Shepherdstown, on the Potomac, which is a point not far from Hagerstown, the southern terminus of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and passes through the rich and fertile lands of Jefferson, Clark and Warren counties, and thence into the rich Luray valley, through the county of Page, on through a similar country in East Rockingham and Augusta, Rockbridge, Botetourt and Roanoke counties. Thus traversing the richest section of Virginia, that has never had an outlet for its valuable productions. The road is to be constructed within two years, and will be the grand low grade through trunk line, to the southwest from New York and Philadelphia. The officers of the Company are: P. B. Borst, President, Luray, Virginia; B. K. Jamison, Treasurer, Philadelphia, Pa.; B. F. Grayson, Secretary, Luray, Va.; Philip Collins, Constructing Superintendent, Front Royal, Virginia.

NEARLY two hundred millions of acres of the public lands—worth, at government price, nearly three hundred millions of dollars—were voted away during the last session of Congress as subsidies to railroad corporations. These lands will doubly pay all the expenses of the building of these roads, leaving the speculators the road without cost. Such is one of the blessings of radical rule. It is a robbery without a parallel in human legislation. A vote for Morrell is an endorsement of this robbery. So says the Altoona *Sun*, and so say we.

ONE of Mr. Morrell's chambermaids, named Cyrus Elder, addressed a gang of old men and boys at the Court House on Saturday evening. His remarks were well said, considering the subject he had under consideration—himself and Daniel—even if he did kill the Campaign Club project.—*Hunting don Monitor.*

General News Items.

—A frog, lively and strong, was dug up at Chichester, the other day, thirteen feet from the surface of the ground.

—The Israelitish year, 5632, begins next Sunday evening. This is always a season of memorial among the Hebrews, accompanied with religious services.

—An Erie county minister prayed in his church that "the wicked game of base ball, and the devil's tattoo, called Shoo Fly, may speedily spend their force."

—The population of Washington is shown by the census to be 109,338, and that of the District of Columbia 131,389. The increase over 1860 is 79 per cent.

—The census taker in Davis county, Iowa, asked a woman at a farm house the age of her eldest child, and the reply was: "You've come around about a month too soon."

—Washington county, Indiana, has no jail, and so the supervisors have imported a couple of iron cages, which can be placed in any room, and hold criminals very nicely.

—One hundred coolies arrived at Bellville, N. J., on Tuesday (the 20th inst.) They are to work in a steam laundry. The Irish girls previously employed were at once discharged.

—Some mean thief at Lanesborough, Minn., recently took advantage of the absence of a family at the funeral of one of its members to steal the sheets and pillows from all the beds.

—Miss Lizzie Barrigan is the champion swimmer of Charlestown, Mass. She can swim faster and farther, dive deeper and come out dryer than any one else in the place, and altogether she is a "duck of a woman."

—American ministers sign their despatches to the State Department simply 'Motley,' 'Washburne,' 'Jones' &c., in imitation of royalty and nobility. Thus it is that the transplanted Podunk grub develops into the gorgeous butterfly.

—A horrible accident happened in Miama City, Ohio, on the 22d inst. A brick wall in process of building fell, throwing five laborers into the cellar, a distance of twenty-eight feet. Two will probably die, and the others are severely injured.

—A singular disease has broken out among the cattle in Erie county. It is cutaneous and generally confines itself to the legs. It yields readily to treatment if taken in season, but is fatal if suffered to get a few days' start. It is called leprosy.

—In Indiana, two years ago, two brothers by the name of Kelch had a quarrel concerning the ownership of a barrel of salt. It was decided last week by the Circuit Court, at a cost to one of them of $325 57 besides lawyer's fees.

—It is confidently asserted that Mr. Colfax's resolve to retire from public life is no more an affair of the moment with him than it is of moment to any one else; but simply the result of a retiring disposition which has been growing on him for years.

—Mary Clark, of Cincinnati, said there was altogether too much blowing in the papers about the danger of kerosene, and she proceeded to kindle her fire with it. Her widower says he don't know how in the world he is going to get along with all them children she left.

—Here is a western democratic conundrum which none of the radical orators have as yet undertaken to answer: "Why do the national banks have the privilege of issuing their notes as money, said notes costing the people nearly $20,000,000 a year, when legal tender notes could have been issued for nothing?"

—Joseph Healey, of Martin county, Indiana, recently sold a horse to a gentleman residing near Kentucky, the purchaser taking the animal to his home. A week later Mr. Healey was astonished at seeing the same horse come trotting into his barn yard, having crossed the Ohio river and found its long way back to its old home and master.

—Senator Carl Shurz has invited his colleague, Senator Drake, to discuss the political questions of the day before the people of Missouri. Drake declines. Meantime the contest goes on, with all the Democrats and all the liberal Republicans on the side of Shurz, and the negroes, scalawags and carpet-baggers on the side of Drake. In such a contest the sympathies of all decent white men will be with Carl Shurz.

—The editor of the Marysville (Tenn.) *Republican* is a colored man, but not much inclined to follow the malignant teachings of scalawag Radicalism. He says: "Let us not stop to unearth the dead issues of the past, but press forward with renewed zeal, doing battle for the right and opposing the wrong. Conservatism in Tennessee means peace, law, order and equal rights to all; it buries the past and builds up a prosperous and peaceful future."

—One negro recently beat three white carpet-baggers as a Radical candidate for Congress in the first Alabama district, and now comes the news that Dr. Norton, black, beat Dr. Douglass, white, for the nomination in the first Virginia District. In both districts the white Radicals have revolted.—That is flat footed political rebellion, and Grant ought at once to write a letter similar to that he forward to the Federal officials of Missouri the other day.

—For a great many years past, regularly each summer, an old land tortoise has been seen on the farm of Mr. Michael Helfrich, or its vicinity, in South Whitehall, Lehigh county. She has attained to a great age, bearing the initials "D. H., 1810." (Daniel Henninger), on her shell. This would make her present age 60 years, though there is no telling how old she was when Mr. Henninger carved his initials on her back. She was seen a short time ago, apparently well and hearty.

—The paymaster of Schoenberger's iron mill, Pittsburg, while walking along the street Wednesday afternoon of last week, was knocked down by a man named Adams, who seized a satchel, containing $11,000, and ran into the Pan-Handle Railroad tunnel, where the police captured him and recovered the money. The prisoner was tried on Thursday and sentenced to twenty-four years' imprisonment. Adams shot twice at the policeman who arrested him, thereby aggravating his case. He was in the penitentiary within twenty-four hours of the commission of the robbery.

THE RESULT IN MAINE.—*How the Radicals Falsify the Figures.*—Some of the Democratic papers out of the State do not seem to understand the claim made by certain Radical journals that the Republican majority was but slightly reduced in the recent State election here. The claim is made in this way—that Perham's majority this year will be about the same as Chamberlain's last. But they do not explain that last year the Republicans had two candidates in the field—Chamberlain and Hichborn. The united Republican vote gave a Republican majority of over sixteen thousand. This year the Republicans united; no third candidate was run, and their majority will be some seven thousand, showing a Democratic gain of between eight and nine thousand. Those honest Radical journals, it will be observed, put the Democratic and Temperance Republican vote together to show a small majority last year, and, ergo, not much of a gain. It is the usual Radical way of figuring. They reject all adverse figures.—*Portland Argus.*

JUDGMENTS AND MORTGAGES.—In 1868 the Legislature, in view of the difficulty which was encountered in borrowing money at six per cent., in competition with the United States bonds—which were free of tax and produced a much larger interest—passed a law exempting mortgages and judgments not given by corporations from all taxation except that by the State. The county of Lancaster, accordingly, in obedience to the law, levied no tax last year on judgments and mortgages. The city of Lancaster, however, construed the law as applying only to mortgages and judgments for purchase money, and therefore insisted on taxing all other judgments and mortgages. The question has been brought to a legal test before the court of that county, and it has been decided that judgments and mortgages of no kind are liable to taxation, whether held as security for purchase money or by parties at second hand as a safe investment of their spare capital. This decision will be read with great interest in all parts of the State, and will have a tendency to induce men of means to invest more largely in this class of securities.

NOBLE HEROISM.—One of the most touching anecdotes of the horrible war now desolating France is that of a Sister of Charity at Reischshoffen, who followed in the rear of the retreating French forces. All at once she heard a cry—that of a soldier just shot and writhing on the ground. Running to him she ministered as well as circumstances allowed, and was about making the sign of the cross on his brow when a cannon ball struck her and carried off both her legs.—She fell dying upon the body of the wounded soldier. Surely there is a sort of heroism about this which so elevates our nature as to make us almost forget the crime which gave it opportunity of display.—From "Our Monthly Gossip," in the October number of *Lippincott's Magazine.*

DAN'L J. MORRELL, nor his friends, cannot explain how it came that a Congress which is *three-fourth Radical*, reduce the tariff on pig iron from *nine* to *seven* dollars per ton. Some of those who apologize for this betrayal of the iron interests of this district, say Congress was bought with British gold. Granting such to be the case, the re nomination of Morrell is rewarding a Congressman for betrayal of his constituents, as Arnold did his country for British gold, for Daniel not only voted for the reduction of the tariff but labored for the passage of the bill.—*Monitor.*

REDUCTION IN PRICES!

FOR CASH!

TO CLOSE OUT MY ENTIRE STOCK OF

Glass Fruit Jars, &c.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR OTHER GOODS I will sell for the next FIFTEEN DAYS:

1 quart Glass, Tin Top and Wire,	$1.08.
1 quart Hero Jars,	$2.00 per doz.
1 quart Gem Jars,	2.00 per doz.
1 quart Protector Jars,	2.00 per doz.
1 quart XL Jars,	1.90 per doz.
2 quart Protector Jars,	3.00 per doz.
1 quart Belle Jars,	2.20 per doz.

Tin Cans, 1 quart, 3 pints, and 2 quarts, VERY CHEAP; One bushel Baskets, 50 to 75 cents; Clothes Baskets, 50 cents to $1.00; Toilet Sets, from $3.50 to $5.00 per set of three pieces. Refrigerators, Water-Coolers, Bath-Tubs,

10 PER CENT. LESS THAN CITY PRICES

☞ These prices are strictly Cash when goods are taken away. A large stock of Brass Kettles, Tinware, Enameled Ware, Housekeeping Goods and Cook Stoves, &c., at prices to please.

—CALL AT—

No. 280 Washington Street,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.,

AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES!

FRANK W. HAY.

Johnstown, Aug. 12, 1870.-2m.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of *Vend. Expon.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on SATURDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF OCTOBER next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of A. G. Fry, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in West ward, Ebensburg borough, Cambria county, fronting 60 feet on High street, extending back along Union st. 240 feet to house lot 234 feet on west, adjoining lot of W. H. Sechler on the north and lot of Wm. Kittell on the east, having thereon erected a two story Frame House, Frame Stable, and other outbuildings—now in the occupancy of A. G. Fry. **Also,** a lot of ground situate in West ward, Ebensburg borough, Cambria county, fronting on Julian street 50 feet; adjoining lot of Wm. H. Sechler on the north, Wm. Kittell on the south, and extending back 60 feet to lot of A. G. Fry—now in the occupancy of A. G. Fry. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of F. A. Shoemaker.

Also, all the right, title and interest of John D. Williams, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in West ward, Ebensburg borough, Cambria county, fronting on the stone pike on the east, adjoining an alley on the west, an alley on the south, and clay pike on the north, having thereon erected a two story Frame House with Shed Kitchen attached—now in the occupancy of John D. Williams. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of David Jones, for use of Lloyd & Co. JOHN A. BLAIR, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Sept. 19, 1870.

Extensive Public Sale

OF VALUABLE

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY!

THE subscriber, having determined to quit farming, will offer at Public Sale, on **Wednesday, Oct. 19th, 1870,** at 2 o'clock, P. M., his FARM in Cambria township, one mile from Ebensburg, containing **205 Acres,** 100 Acres thereof being woodland and the balance being well fenced and cultivated, with 70 Acres in clover, and two bearing Orchards and one young Orchard, besides not less than fifteen never failing springs of excellent water on the premises. The improvements are a two story LOG HOUSE, (weather-boarded,) with Frame Kitchen attached, all under new roof, a BANK BARN 100 feet long, CARRIAGE HOUSE, &c. Coal and Limestone in abundance on the premises.

Also, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at same place, will be exposed to sale, *Horses, Colts, Cows* and *Calves*, together with *Hay, Grain, Potatoes, 1 Mower and Reaper, 1 Mowing Machine, Horse Rake, Windmill, Carriage, Buggies, Wagons*, and a large variety of other articles pertaining to the farming business, besides a lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., not necessary to enumerate.

☞ Terms will be made known at time of sale and possession of Farm given at any time after sale. Title indisputable.

GEO. C. K. ZAHM.

Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1870.-ts.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County to report distribution of the funds in the Sheriff's hands arising from the sale of the real estate of Jacob Pringle on *Al. Vend. Expon.*, No. 57 June Term, 1870, E. D., to and amongst the lien creditors, hereby gives notice that he will sit at the office of Shoemaker & Oatman, in Ebensburg, on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13TH, 1870, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties interested must present their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

GEO. W. OATMAN, Auditor.

Ebensburg, Sept 22, 1870.-3t.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—An excellent Farm in Clearfield township, Cambria county, equi-distant 6½ miles) from Chest Springs and St. Augustine, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. Said Farm contains **FIFTY ACRES,** about FORTY ACRES of which are cleared, having thereon a LOG HOUSE and a LOG BARN. For further information, inquire of CONNER RILEY, near the premises, or call on or address J. C. SULLIVAN,

Sept. 15.-1m. Altoona, Pa.

TO THE VOTERS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.—I hereby offer myself as an Independent Candidate for SHERIFF at the ensuing October Election.

FRANCIS CRAMER.

Chest Springs, Sept. 5, 1870.

1870. Summer. 1870.

I am now prepared to offer

SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS

TO CASH PURCHASERS OF

TIN, SHEET-IRON & COPPER WARE,

EITHER AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

My stock consists in part of every variety of

Tin, Sheet-Iron,

COPPER AND BRASS WARE,

ENAMELLED AND PLAIN

SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS &c.

COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, CANS, HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE OF EVERY KIND.

Spear's Anti-Dust

HEATING AND COOKING STOVES.

EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVE

NOBLE, TRIUMPH AND PARLOR COOKING STOVES,

And any Cooking Stove desired. Extra pieces when ordered at manufacturer's prices. Odd Stove Plates and Grates, &c., &c., pairs, on hand for the Stoves I sell. Stoves will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to

Spouting, Valleys and Conductors

all of which will be made out of best materials and put up by competent workmen.

Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimneys

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

I would call particular attention to the Sun House Burner, with Glass Cone, for giving more light than any other in use. Also, the Paragon Burner, for Crude Oil.

SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS of all sizes constantly on hand.

Special attention given to

Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron

at lowest possible rates.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' List now ready, and will be sent to applicants by mail or in person.

Hoping to see all my old customers and many new ones this Spring, I return my most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not.

FRANCIS W. RAE.

Johnstown, March 7, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES TO CASH BUYERS!

AT THE EBENSBURG

HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves*, of the most popular kinds; *Hardware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Steel, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Axes, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives, a great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors, Strops, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hand Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Rasps, Files, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Awls, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades,

Cambria Freeman.

THURSDAY, : : : SEPT. 29, 1870.

Democratic Meetings.

In addition to the meeting held at Belsano on Wednesday evening, the following times and places have been fixed upon for the holding of Democartic meetings during the present and coming week:

At Summerhill, on Thursday, Sept. 29th, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

At Wilmore, on Friday, September 30th, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

At Hemlock, Saturday, Oct. 1st, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

At St. Nicholas, on Monday, Oct. 3d, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

At Carrolltown, on Monday, Oct. 3d, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

At Glosser's, on Tuesday, Oct. 4th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Garman's Mills, on Tuesday, Oct. 4th, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

At St. Lawrence, on Tuesday, Oct. 4th, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

At Fallen Timber, on Wednesday, Oct. 5th, at 7 o'clock P. M.

At Plattville, on Wednesday, Oct. 5th, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

At St. Augustine, on Thursday, Oct. 6th, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

At Loretto, on Friday, Oct. 8th, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

At Gallitzin, on Saturday, Oct. 8th, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

At New Germany, on Saturday, Oct. 8th at 7 o'clock, P. M.

A German speaker will be present and address the meetings at St. Nicholas, Glosser and New Germany.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

ANOTHER APOLOGY.—We have made several apologies of late, and no doubt our readers are to weary of them. This week, however, are compelled to apologize for the failure get our paper out at the proper time, and we say that we have been struck in the with the quinsy, one of the most painful diseases that human flesh is heir to, our ds will readily forgive and we hope pray our speedy recovery.

ps and Mishaps at and near Home.

—Autumn weather has set in in good earnest.

—Buckwheat cakes will be plenty this season.

—The cider making season has come once

—Chestnuts are unusually large and plenti on the mountain this year.

—A deer weighing 118 pounds was shot r Williamsburg, Blair county, on the 13th.

—The Blairsville Presbytery of the Presbyian church will hold a session in this place, mencing on Tuesday next.

—Indiana county boasts the finest court se in the State. Johnstown will beat her hollow—when she gets the chance.

—Gov. Geary has been stumping Indiana ore on behalf of the the Republican candi for Congress. His wages go on just the

—Thomas Burchinell, a machinist at the sport Foundry, had his right hand terribly ured, one day last week, by being caught planing machine.

—The farm of G. C. K. Zahm, Esq., will be ered for sale at 2 o'clock instead of 3, on dnesday, October 19th. The live stock, n, etc, will be sold at 10 o'clock, A M

—A man named Michael McCarthy was sted in Johnstown and taken to Hollidays g, on Tuesday of last week, charged with ing $210 from James Valentine, near Gal

—Mr. J. McGonigle, of Hemlock, proposes ose of the well known James Burk farm, Wilmore, or one half thereof, by public ry, on Thursday, Oct. 13th. Also, live k, produce, farm implements, and many er articles.

—A cat was seen falling from the limb of e in Williamsburg, a few days ago, and examination of the cause led to the discovthat she was enfolded in the coils of a huge nake. The snake was killed and pussy freed of its unpleasant embrace.

—Sinsler's drug store in Altoona, with ity all it contained, was destroyed by fire on nday last. An explosion of benzine in the r, caused by one of the clerks tripping and ing with a lighted lamp, led to the disaster. s about $10,000—Insurance not known.

—The Philadelphia Trade Journal recomends the Huntingdon Globe as a good medi for city advertisers seeking patronage in ntington and Cambria counties—which, so s Cambria county is concerned, is pretty od for high, to say the least. Try again, Mr. ade Journal.

—Michael Bechtel, brother of ex Sheriff chtel of Hollidaysburg, residing near Woodbury, Bedford county, was recently thrown m his horse and dragged a considerable dis ce, and also trampled upon, whereby one of s ankles was broken and crushed and he was erwise severely injured.

—The stereoscopticon exhibition at the Presterian church, on Thursday evening last, ected quite a large assemblage, and must realized a handsome sum for the Sabbath ool. The explanatory lecture of Rev. B. Kerr was worthy of that gentleman as an hor and a scholar, and done much toward ering the exhibition intelligible and interesting.

—Two young men named Navling and ood got into a quarrel on the turnpike leadm Tyrone, Blair county, to Glen Hope, erfield county, on the 10th inst., and the ult was that the former struck the latter on head with a stone, inflicting injuries which used his death on the 16th inst. Navling d several others have been arrested and con in the Clearfield jail.

—Our correspondent "Amicus" will be surprised to learn that he is "an old political ," and that he "has run for more offices been oftener defeated than any other politian you (Johnstown) have, Mr. Pershing excepted." A correspondent of the stown TRIBUNE says so, and as none of removalites ever lie, we suppose "Amicus" have to accept the situation.

—A lad named Roberts, about 12 years of had one of his legs so badly crushed by ng run over by the local freight train, opite the Mechanical Works, at Johnstown, Tuesday week, that the leg had to be amated. He had jumped on the train while motion and in attempting to jump off met the sad mishap stated. He was only disvered in time to save him from a worse fate, the next train, due in a short time thereafter, ight have killed him outright.

—Vallie Lutringer's head is level on the oral question, he having removed his tinestablishment to the newly fitted up ding on High street, opposite the Mountain use and betwee the stores of J. P. Thompson and A. A. Barker & Son. Vallie expects ceive a full stock of stoves and other ge in his line during the present week, and ch of our readers as need what he can supply will desire to patronize an honest, industrious and enterprising man, we say call on Vallie make your selections. His work and his ow are right and his prices ditto.

—The public schools of this borough will open on Monday next and remain open for a riod of nine months, the teachers selected to conduct them being J. W. Patterson, A. B., Principal; W. S. Campbell, Room No. 2; Miss Jennie Evans, Room No. 3; Miss Ellen Lewis, Room No. 4; Mrs. Jane Clark, Room No. 5. The principal, Mr. Patterson, is a graduate of Jefferson College, and his examination and credentials proved him fully competent for the position. Mr. Campbell comes to us from Williamsburg, Blair county, and is also a first class teacher. The ladies selected have already made their mark as teachers, and must fail to perform their duties well and faithfully.

"FAIR PLAY" AT FOUL WORK.

Seven Base Falsehoods about the Poor House and the Catholic Pic-Nic Exposed and Refuted!

"THE HEAD OF THE AFFAIR" HEARD FROM.

A SOLDIER-PRIEST AFTER A COWARDLY KNOW-NOTHING!

EBENSBURG, Sept. 26, 1870.

EDITOR FREEMAN—Dear Sir: Not having seen the last Johnstown *Democrat* in time to write and have published in the present week's issue of that paper the following reply to a communication falsely and impudently signed "Fair Play." I ask you to give place to it in your columns, hoping that there is yet *honesty* and *genuine "fair play"* enough in the *Democrat* office to induce the editors thereof to publish the letter given below. R. C. CHRISTY.

To the Editor of the Johnstown Democrat:

Justice to myself and to the congregation over which I preside demands the following "Card to the Public":

In the last number of your Journal the undersigned was vilely attacked by a *sneaking* KNOW-NOTHING, (writing apparently from Chest Springs,) in which communication seven *bare-faced lies* are openly and shamelessly asserted; yet the writer would have your readers believe that he "desires that every citizen of the county should be made acquainted with the facts." Here they are, unvarnished and indisputable:

1st. The pic-nic was gotten up by the undersigned for the benefit of the new Catholic church erected by himself in this place, and not for "the jovial people of Ebensburg."

2d. Not at the "people's expense," but by the liberality of Messrs. Hoover, Farrens, Dishart, Elig, Doyle, and others, members of my congregation.

3d. Not "started by a half dozen boys and girls," but by the respective parties above named, with many other liberal Protestants and Catholics.

4th. No "word was sent to town" or "from town" by any "planners." We were driven from the grounds by a terrific rain; I asked Col. McDermitt if we could go to the barn of the Poor House for shelter. He answered in the affirmative, providing we would appoint a few persons to prevent smoking, etc. I went to the paupers, who were in the dining room, and asked them whether they would agree to postpone their supper until we could get ours, and then we would give them an elegant supper. They willingly consented.

5th. "Two teams from the Poor House" did not come out. Mr. Elig's wagon, one from the Poor House, and my buggy, "transported the concern."

6th. The Poor House team did not run "back and forward to Ebensburg to bring out the elite."

7th. "The head of the affair" left before seven o'clock, to attend a sick man who was seriously injured.

The balance of the article may go for what it is worth. I only want to defend myself as a citizen, a soldier, and a clergyman—a Catholic priest—from the contemptible calumnies, asserted in the correspondence in your last paper signed "Fair Play," regardless of the "*Ebensburg Ring*" or the "*Johnstown Junto.*" I am a native of the county and pay my taxes, hence I have a right to vote, and do so, and generally the Republican ticket. I served over three years in the army—not in Sanitary Commission tents, but at the front. Ask your estimable fellow citizen, Mr. A. J. Haws, where he heard I kept myself, also ask Joseph Uhl, and others of my regiment now in your place. Also, members of the 15th, 16th, 18th and 19th Regulars where I was at Stone River, Chicamauga, Mission Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Dallas, or New Hope Church, Kenesaw, &c. Finally as a clergyman, I have a right to appeal to the honest citizens of Cambria county for a public condemnation of this cowardly attack upon me, and upon the base attempt to drag a clergyman into politics and classify him along with those who are said to be "thieves," "rascals," "corrupt," "dishonest," etc. R. C. CHRISTY.

Pastor Church Holy Name, Ebensburg, Pa.

THE CENSUS.—The following statement, with the remarks appended thereto, will exhibit the census of Cambria county in 1860 and 1870, and also show the comparative increase and decrease in the several districts:

Districts.	1860.	1870.	*Dec'se.*	*Inc'se.*
Allegheny Twp.....	1922	1290	762	
Blacklick "	656	646	10	
Cambria "	1116	1038	90	
Carroll "	1895	1780	115	
Clearfield "	1196	1531		335
Chest "	612	870		258
Chest Springs Bor....	183	269		86
Conemaugh Twp.....	1866	728	1138	
Croyle "	795	1887		92
Ebensburg Bor.....	991	1241		250
Jackson Twp.....	854	903		52
Johnstown Bor.....	4131	6029		1898
Loretto "	2355	281		26
Millville "	1683	2105		522
Munster Twp.	692	598	94	
Richland "	1650	868	782	
Summerhill Twp.....	892	752	140	
Summitville Bor.....	176	177		1
Susquehanna Twp..	879	1106		227
Taylor "	1391	1424		33
Washington "	1212	1727		515
Wilmore Bor.....	403	393	10	
White Twp.....	761	969		208
Yoder "	1831	1022	799	

Gallitzin township, since the census of 1860, was formed out of Allegheny township, and now has a population of 977. Since the census of 1860 Carrolltown borough was formed out of Carroll township and now contains a population of 446. Adams township, since the census of 1860, has been formed out of Richland, and now contains a population of 835. Cambria borough, since 1860, was formed out of the adjacent territory, and now contains a population of 1744. Also, Conemaugh borough, containig a population of 2,336, and Prospect borough, containing a population of 576, and Franklin borough, containing a population of 426, and East Conemaugh borough, containing a population of 381, and Coopersdale, containing a population of 246, have all been formed since the census of 1860; and this explanation of the figures of the census of 1860 and of 1870, in reference to these new townships and boroughs, will explain themselves to our readers. The total census of Cambria county for 1870 is 36,572. The census of 1860 was 29,155 showing an increase of population since 1860 of 8,407.

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETE.—The work upon the new buildings, and other improvements, on the grounds of the Altoona Park Association, will be completed in a day or two, and all things ready for the reception of stock and articles, and the opening of the exhibition. The new building is 16 feet wide, 80 feet long, 12 feet high to the square, comb roof covered with shingles, and well floored. It will be much better lighted than the other buildings, and is intended specially for ladies' work, paintings, and fine articles. The construction of this building gives almost double the amount of room the Association had last year, consequently there will be less crowding of articles, and all will be exhibited to much better advantage.

A train of passenger cars will be run between the depot, in front of the Logan House, and the grounds, every half hour, during the continuance of the Exhibition.

The driving course is in exeellent condition and in constant use—quite a number of horses entered for speed being now in the stables on the ground, as also others that are under training. The Exhibition opens Oct. 4th, and closes Oct. 7th.

BRILLIANT.—The display of the Aurora Borealis on Saturday night last was of a most brilliant character, but the display of brilliant goods of every description at the cheap cash store of M. L. Oatman & Co., is so far ahead of all natural or unnatural phenomena, that they shouldn't be talked about the same day. The firm in question not only keeps a mammoth stock and an infinite variety of the very best kind of goods, but they can supply almost any personal or household want and do it in such a way and at such prices as not only attracts customers, but holds them as permanent patrons ever after. When two such accommodating salesmen as Mr. Oatman and his right bower, Mr. Berg, fail to sell such goods as they do sell and at such prices as they sell them for, it will be time for the rest of creation to shut up shop and quit business.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR OCTOBER.—The illustrations of this number are a very fine engraving of "The Village Doctor," a very full set of fashion plates and patterns, including dresses for children, with a sea piece, "After the Storm." The work department furnishes models, with full descriptions, for a great variety of fancy work. A new song with piano forte accompaniment, is an additional attraction. The literary matter affords the usual variety of good stories, with an "acting charade" very well suited to domestic theatricals.

You can afford to have several changes of Summer clothing this year, for Wanamaker & Brown will sell you three suits now for what one cost a little while ago.

Local Correspondence.

ALTOONA CITY, Sept. 27. 1870.

FRIEND MAC—The last few days have been marked by an unusual number of accidents and violent deaths in this city and surroundings that is truly terrible to contemplate.

On Thursday last a young man named Potter, son of Mr. J. J. Potter, while on a visit to some friends west of the city, at Vaughn's brick yard, and while standing on an embankment, that was being undermined, suddenly the earth gave way, and by the fall he had his leg broken near the ankle.

Edward Moran, an old and esteemed citizen employed in the grading of Eleventh Avenue, while assisting other workmen in handling some heavy irons, accidentally got one of his hands caught between two of the bars, taking one finger entirely off and larcerating the others very severely. His foot was also badly hurt.

On Thursday night a stranger named Zimmerman was instanly killed near Kittanning Point by being struck by an engine. His head was terribly crushed and one leg broken.

On Saturday night two more shocking deaths occurred. Two men, one named Sanders and the other Clark, while going through the Tunnel at Gallitzin, were both killed by a train of cars. Both the unfortunate men left families dependant on them for a livelihood.

In the Pa. R. R. lumber yard, this (Monday) morning, while a number of laborers were engaged in loading some very heavy timber, and had about completed their labors, and while a young man named Monroe Ake was examining the standards, they suddenly broke, causing most of the heavy timber to fall on him, killing him instantly.

The Democrats have nominated their city ticket, and it is considered by all classes one of the strongest that has been put in the field for a long time. It is particularly gratifying to all good citizens to know that that bold, true, indomitable, persevering and enterprising Democrat, R. A. O. Kerr, Esq., has been renominated for Council by acclamation. His election is a foregone conclusion, for the lion-hearted Democracy in that ward will not stultify themselves by voting for such an old fogy as that GOOD (for nothing) that is running in opposition to him, and there is enough Democrats in his ward to secure his triumphant election.

Quite an interesting episode or incident occurred here on Sunday morning last, and one that will bear putting into print. A gentleman who resides in the 4th ward is the owner of a very disabedient cow that is remarkably fond of keeping late hours, like some creatures that are not cows, on Saturday nights especially. On Sunday morning, as was his wont, the owner of the cow arose quite early to wander forth in quest of his unruly quadruped.—While sauntering along, whistling that favorite air, "The girl I left behind me," he had occasion to approach near unto an apple orchard, and while gazing at the luscious fruit his eyes discovered another gentleman filling a large basket with the tempting fruit, which he was evidently borrowing while the owner of the orchard was wrapped in the arms of Morpheus. The gentleman in quest of the cow gave one of his most unearthly yells, which vibrated through the trees like a clap of thunder in the month of May. I dare say there was never such a sound heard before or since. The man with the apples took to his heels and oh! ye gods, Dexter would have been nowhere in the fast time which followed. Over fields, fences, ditches and swamps he went like a streak of forked lightning. The gentleman watching him making the short corners soon discovered he had lost his basket; so following in his tracks as rapidly as possible, he found the basket filled with apples buried in a sand bank, and on the principle that "to the victor belongs the spoils," he forthwith conveyed them to his own domicil, and is now ready and anxious for another such adventure. The individual who "borrowed" the apples has no doubt realized by this time that

"There is many a slip
'Twixt the cup and the lip."

P. S. The owner of the basket, if he has succeeded in checking his headway yet, can have his property by calling at 1230 Fourth Ward, and no questions will be asked.

Yours, &c., T. I. M.

CARROLLTOWN, Sept. 26, 1870.

Dear Freeman—The Ladies' Fair continues. It is well patronized, and deservedly so, as I am sure no effort is neglected to make the festival pleasing and attractive. On Saturday it was visited by a delegation from Chest Springs and St. Augustine, bringing with them a martial band. The party remained until late in the evening, and all went home apparently satisfied with their virit. One of your former correspondents, "Zig Zag," lent the light of his countenance to us and our Fair on Saturday. He was welcome and will always be.

A considerable amount of sickness prevails here yet, and our skillful physicians have their hands full, yet so far they have proved very successful. Typhoid and nervous fever appears to be the dominant trouble.

Mr. Benjamin Wertner's fine brick house is now being roofed. It is one of the finest houses in the county, and when finished will make a comfortable and convenient house for one of our best citizens.

Adjutant Rose, our candidate for the Legislature, spent a few hours with us on Saturday, as did also Capt. Bonacker, the candidate for Sheriff. They both made good impressions among our people, as indeed they could not help but do, being perfect gentlemen in every sense of the term. Their vote here will be unanimous. Col. McDermitt and C. W. Easly, two whole souled gentlemen, as everybody knows who knows anything, also paid us a visit during the past week.

Before closing my letter I desire to inform your readers that our Fair will continue until Friday evening. On Thursday, weather permitting, there will be a pic-nic on the grounds near town, and at which the drawing of articles and so forth will take place. If the weather is unfavorable the Fair hall will be open as usual. The evening plays and performances, which have made the Fair so attractive, and which reflect great credit on the young gentlemen who get them up, will be continued every evening during the fair. The voting on the various articles is spirited and active. Politicians on every side solicit votes for the plow, the axe, or the doll bride. Come and see how we can conduct a Fair in Carrolltown and I wager you will not be disappointed. E.

ON THIN ICE.—The young man who drinks, swears, gambles and idles away his time, is on a very thin place on the ice, and if he knows what's good for him he will abandon his evil ways, go to work, save his earnings, get himself a good wife and buy all the requisite articles for housekeeping in the hardware and stove line from Geo. Huntley, who is prepared to furnish anything from a cook stove to a nutmeg grater at as low prices as any other dealer in the county or out of it. There is no doubt about Huntley being the right man to buy from.

SONG OF THE NEWSPAPER.—I am the newspaper, and carry the news to all of your dwellings, or wherever you choose; I tell you of many things you ne'er heard before—of things good and bad, and of Christy's cheap store, which throughout all the county has won great renown, and contains such a stock as ne'er in Loretto town has been opened for the people to look at and buy, where each customer at low prices all his wants can supply.

DOING WELL.—We understand that Dr. A. P. Fields has obtained a very large practice in this vicinity, and has been exceedingly successful, having lost only three cases since coming amongst us. He seems to be the right kind of a man for any emergency demanding medical skill. He holds himself ready to go anywhere he may be needed at any hour of the night.

Twisting.—When a twister a twisting would twist him a twine, for the twisting a wist he three times doth entwine, and then straightway he goes on a perfect bee line, for goods very cheap and goods very fine, to the store of Messrs. Shoemaker, always obliging and kind, who sell more for less money than any other dealer you'll find—and who are now particularly anxious to close out their splendid summer stock at figures that cannot fail to induce all people to buy who appreciate good goods and great bargains.

About Clocks.—One of the first inventions in the way of clocks was the *clepsydra*, or water clock, a contrivance of the Assyrians and used as early as the second Sardinapalus, if you know when that was. The very latest inventions in the same line, as well as in the watch, jewelry, sewing machine and fancy goods line, can be found and bought, if buy you want to, at the splendidly stocked emporium of C. T. Roberts, who can tell you all about his goods you may wish to know.

A Striking Example.—When one man strikes another; also, when Leopold Mayer, dry goods merchant of Johnstown, strikes high prices in the head. Mr. Mayer has now an immense stock of new goods of all kinds—dress goods, hats, bonnets, laces, brilliant ribbons of every hue, etc.—at the Opera House, No. 212, Johnstown. He made a good point in purchasing when goods were at their lowest price, but he is determined to make a better one by selling very low for cash.

Don't Mind It.—If there is a savage war going on between France and Prussia, don't mind it, but go to Leopold & Brother and buy some suitable made-up clothing for fall and winter, before Mr. High Price arrives from the seat of war. Leopold & Brother keep at 241 Main street, cheap side, Johnstown. Let Europe spend money for powder and lead, but spend your dimes for the adornment of the outward man, and spend it at Leopold & Bro.'s.

Going to Wilmore.—At the solicitation of a number of citizens of Wilmore, Mr. T. R. Evans, photograph artist, has concluded to open rooms for a couple of weeks at that place, commencing on Friday of this week, and as a consequence his Gallery here will be closed until Monday Oct. 14th. Our friends in and about Wilmore should avail themselves of the chance afforded them as Mr. Evans is master of his business and cannot fail to please.

Aldermanic.—Let all who want good dry goods, fancy goods, good dress goods, and good groceries, call with our aldermanic friend, N. F. Carroll, No. 215 Main street, Johnstown, where they will be entertained in an obliging manner by a perfect gentleman, who can sell goods as low, and also as many of them, as any man can between Dan and Bersheeba. Carroll is ready and willing to sell good goods at the lowest figure in the market.

Commotion.—What has caused this great commotion the country through. It is the ball a rolling on for John J. Murphy, with goods so new, at the Mansion House corner, Johnstown. Murphy's new dry goods have produced a wonderful commotion indeed. Hundreds—nay, thousands—rush to Murphy's, because that is the place for bargains. Then, reader, rush thou thither also and get the full worth of your money.

A Wonderful Dream.—I had a dream the other night, when all around was still; I dreamed I saw a great big crowd of folks go rushing down the hill; and how they fared no one can fail to guess, for at Davis' cheap cash store they all did hie, and, entering, bought goods, more or less—and in buying from Rowley they all got the best of goods at the very lowest prices, and went their way rejoicing.

Look Here.—For men and boys! For men and boys! Made-up clothing at M. H. Mayer's renowned Clothing Emporium, Opera House, No. 214 Main street, Johnstown. Ready-made clothing for men, boys, and children. A new stock of ready-made has Mr. Mayer laid in, cheaper than ever, better than ever, and neater than ever before—for men and boys.

Trunks Full.—L. Cohen & Brother have just received twenty-five trunks, at Cohen's Hat Parlor, filled with choice new hats and caps and gent's furnishing goods. The scene presented by the arrival was like that of a Saratoga flitting. This beautiful array of new styles can be seen at No. 227 Main street, Johnstown, the like of which cannot be seen every day. Do call!

Italy.—The late revolutionary news from Italy made it necessary for James J. Murphy to buy in a new stock of ready-made clothing at No. 109 Clinton street, Jonnstown, so that he might be enabled to sell at his former low prices, even if the war should go on. He has now a fine assortment of all kinds of clothing for men and boys, which he will sell at a small profit.

Not These.—"Brought into this breathing world scarce half made up" cannot be said with truth of the stock of clothing kept by V. S. Barker, for his assortment comprises not only a fine variety, but every article is well made and of the very best material. Unprecedented bargains are now offered by Vallie in the way of summer clothing and summer goods generally.

STONEROAD'S CATHARTIC SYRUP, used in all cases instead of PILLS, EPSOM SALTS, CASTOR OIL, &c. Highly flavored. Pleasant to take. Children like it. Price 50 cents. Wholesale, R. E. SELLERS & CO., 45 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [June 16, 1870.-1y.]

STRASBURG was surrendered to the Prusians on the evening of the 28th inst., and Montmedy is reported to have been captured on the same day.

MARRIED.

HUMPHREYS—VAUGHN—On Tuesday, September 27, 1870, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. B. M Kerr, Mr. RICHARD J. HUMPHREYS, of Johnstown, and Miss MARY A. VAUGHN, of this place.

Bless ye both, happy husband, happy wife. May your union, like that of the States, be "one and inseperable." May love constantly pervade your household, and may neither jealousy or dissension ever cross your threshold. May each year that adds to your "responsibilities," also bring with it the strength to *bear* them. May the springtide of your love never ebb until the disolving hand of death shall unite you once again in the better world to come. May you, in short, know nothing but peace and contentment here and hereafter.

COLLINS—RILEY—At the residence of the bride's mother, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. Father Brown, Mr. E. W. Collins and Miss Lizzie A. Riley, all of Johnstown. No cards.

DIED.

DOPP—At St. Louis, Mo., of congestion of the brain, Mrs. ANN DOPP, wife of the late Col. J. H. Dopp, aged 56 years, 8 months and 9 days.

Mrs. Dopp was born in Loretto, and was the sister of James M. Riffel, of Summitville, in this county. Her husband was a prominent citizen of Cambria county and removed to the State of Missouri about fifteen years ago, where he died some ten years after. They were both well known in this section of Cambria county and were highly esteemed and respected. May she rest in peace.

EVANS—In Cambria township, on Wednesday, 17th inst., of inflamation of the lungs, Robert Elvert Evans, aged 18 years, 9 months and 8 days.

GRIFFITHS—On Wednesday, 21st inst., Mrs. Jane Griffiths, wife of Mr. John Griffiths, of Cambria township, aged about 75 years.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of Capt. Mark M'Laughlin, dec'd, late of Washington twp., Cambria county, have been granted to the subscriber residing in Summitville borough. Those having claims against said estate will please present them properly proven, and those indobted to the same are requested to come forward and make payment.

PAUL MCKENNA,
Summittville, Sept. 27, 1870. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of William Gwinn, M. D., dec'd, late of Loretto borough, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in said borough. Those having claims against said estate will please present them properly proven, and those indebted to the same are requested to come forward and make payment.

A. J. CHRISTY,
Loretto, Sept. 26, 1870.-6t.* Adm'r.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county to report distribution of the funds in the Sheriff's hands arising from the sale of the real estate of Terrence and Frank Hughes, No. 8 Sept. Term, 1870, to and amongst the lien creditors, hereby gives notice that he will sit at the Prothonotary's Office, Johnstown, on *Saturday, Oct. 22, 1870, at 2 o'clock, P. M.*, when and where all parties interested must present their claims or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

C. W. EASLY.
Johnstown, Sept. 26, 1870. Auditor.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

167 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND, 130 Acres of which are cleared, will be sold on the most reasonable terms. This FARM is located in Allegheny township, Cambria county, on the road leading from Loretto to Chest Springs, and within two miles of the former and three miles of the latter place. The improvements consist of a commodious DWELLING HOUSE, in excellent repair, a good BARN, and all necessary OUTBUILDINGS. There is a fine ORCHARD of choice fruit and an abundance of pure water on the premises. The woodland is covered with the best of timber.

☞ The above described property will be sold on conditions to suit the purchaser. Apply on the paemises to B. & C. SHIELDS.
Allegheny Twp., Aug. 18, 1870.-tf.

THIS PARAGRAPH ALONE

MAY SAVE YOU

THE Subscription Price OF THIS PAPER For a Whole Year.

Ten years of hard work and hard knocks, have organized in Philadelphia the largest and most complete Clothing House in America, if not in the

WHOLE WORLD.

By constant endeavors, we have avoided all the old ruts and antiquated methods of the trade, until now Oak Hall is universally acknowledged to be

AN EXCEPTION

The Reasons are:--

1. We have built a house for our business, covering nearly half an acre.
2. Instead of wedging it in between other buildings, making it dark, and obscuring the goods, it is built on a corner of three streets, and any one may count in it 251 windows.
3. We employ skilled workmen, One Hundred and Fifty of whom may be seen under our roof by any one having time and curiosity to visit our Establishment, and besides these, 1400 to 1800 sewers are employed at their own homes.
4. We make up no imperfect goods.
5. We thoroughly sponge and shrink ALL our goods.
6. We purchase our goods at first hands, in large lots,--sometimes in bills of over $100,000 at one time.
7. We set our faces against every species of unfair dealing, and will dismiss any employee in any way guilty of it.
8. We have such enormous sales that we are content with a profit far below the trade margin.
9. We warrant all our goods, and will give every possible guarantee to purchasers at Oak Hall.

The above are facts that no one can truthfully dispute, as the examination we so cordially invite, will fully prove.

We ask the encouragement and support of all classes of people, feeling sure that in establishing in Philadelphia the

Largest Clothing House in America,

We enlist the patronage of all who are interested in the prosperity of our Commonwealth.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL BUILDINGS,

S. E. cor. Sixth & Market Streets.

Nos. 532, 534, 536 Market St.
" 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13 South Sixth St.

If you want the Eastern Star Flour ---the best ever sold in Ebensburg---go to No. 100 High st., where alone it can be had. If not good money refunded.

If your mother, wife or sister wants to get the very best Sewing Machine in the market, tell her to buy the Grover & Baker, sold by M. L. Oatman.

If fair prices and superb goods are what you want, the right men to deal with are M. L. Oatman & Co., whose Cheap Store is at No. 100 High st.

If you want to buy anything that can be bought in a first class store, and save money in the operation, Oatman & Co.'s Store is the place to visit.

If you want to buy Groceries of any kind, go to No. 100 High street, where you can get fresher articles and pay less for them than elsewhere.

If you want to buy Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., go to No. 100 High street, where there is a large stock at prices unsurpassed for cheapness.

If you want to buy Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, &c., be sure and go to No. 100 High street, where a fine stock at low prices await you.

If you want to buy Dry Goods, go to No. 100 High street, where you will get *better bargains* than at any other place in Ebensburg.

W. M. LLOYD & CO., BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.

Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made.—Moneys received on deposit, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates. an81.

LLOYD & CO., Bankers, EBENSBURG, PA.

Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made in all accessible points in the United States and a general Banking business transacted

THOMAS CARLAND,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

STATIONERY AND NOTIONS,

FISH, SALT, SUGAR CURED MEATS,

BACON, FLOUR,

FEED AND PROVISIONS,

1323 Eleventh Avenue,

Between 13th and 14th Sts., Altoona.

All such goods as Spices, Brushes, Wood and Willow Ware, Shoe Blacking and Stationery will be sold from manufacturer's printed price lists, and all other goods in my line at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh current prices. To dealers I present the peculiar advantage of saving them all freight and drayage, as they are not required to pay freights from the principal cities and no drayage charges are made. Dealers may rest assured that my goods are of the best quality and my prices as moderate as city rates. By doing a fair, upright business, and by promptly and satisfactorily filling all orders, I hope to merit the patronage of retail dealers and others in Cambria county and elsewhere. Orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. THOMAS CARLAND.
Altoona, July 29, 1869.-tf.

GEORGE W. YEAGER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE

OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,

And GENERAL JOBBER in SPOUTING

and all other work in his line.

Virginia Street, near Caroline Street,

ALTOONA, PA.

The only dealer in the city having the right to sell the renowned "BARLEY SHEAF" COOK STOVE, the most perfect complete and satisfactory Stove ever introduced to the public.

STOCK IMMENSE. - PRICES LOW.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

EBENSBURG

DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

SLATE!

THE TWIN CITY SLATE COMPANY

Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters their

VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR

ROOFING SLATE!

From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county, Penn'a, AT QUARRY PRICES. Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.

J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Pres't.

Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY, Cor. Eighth St., Pittsburgh, Pa. [my5-6m.

ANDREW MOSES,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SUPEE'S BUILDING, CLINTON ST., JOHNSTOWN,

HAS just received his fall and winter stock of fine French, London and American CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, and a full assortment of Gent's FURNISHING GOODS.

Mr. Moses has been for eight years cutter at Wood, Morrell & Co.'s establishment, and now desires to inform his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business in Supee's building, on Clinton street, with a stock of goods adapted to the fall and winter, which he is prepared to make up in the latest styles and at moderate prices for cash, hoping by attention to business to merit a share of public patronage, and maintain that success which has heretofore attended his efforts in producing good fitting garments. Give him a call.

Johnstown, Sept. 2, 1868.-tf.

NOTICE TO LAND OWNERS.—Having procured a perfect list of all warrantee names, dates of warrants, and of the payment of the purchase money and the names of the persons paying the same, with a complete draft made from the official records showing the location of each tract of land, I am prepared to procure patents from the Land Office for the owners of unpatented lands, under the Act of Assembly of the 20th of May, 1864, and the supplement thereto, as required by the recent order of the Surveyor General.

GEO. M READE.
Ebensburg, March 24, 1870-tf.

UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAMBRIA COUNTY AGENCY.

E. H. PLANK, M. D., Medical Examiner. | GEO. A. BERRY, Agent.

Ebensburg, Pa.

☞ POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. [8-11.-tf.]

ABOUT POTATOES.—Not a little discussion has been indulged in by writers in the various agricultural journals respecting the proper time to dig and the proper way to care for potatoes after they are dug. Our opinion with regard to digging is that when the vines are dead, if this occurs before the frost kills them, the sooner the potatoes are dug, the better. They are then supposed to be ripe, and after a potato is ripe, if allowed to remain in wet earth its quality is harmed. If the vines are killed by the frost before the tuber is ripe, we should let them remain in the ground as long as the frost will allow with entire safety. Potatoes ripen if they do not grow, after the vines are thus destroyed.

As to subsequent care, the mode adopted by the best growers is to put them immediately in a cool, dry cellar, in bins raised about six inches from the ground, and not over three or four feet wide, with slat-bottoms and sides, so that the air can circulate freely through the mass.

In this way, unless they are poisoned, before putting in the cellar, potatoes can be kept from August to April.

Speaking of the Early Rose, a correspondent has recently dug several hundred bushels which yielded enormously, which he proposes to keep till next May before marketing.

Later varieties on the same farm will not be worth digging.

The crop of late potatoes all over the Eastern States will be almost a complete failure, and in his opinion the crop will be unprecedentedly high all over the country when the coming spring opens.

ARTEMUS AND BETSEY JANE.—In an affecting account of his courting with Betsey Jane, Artemus Ward says:

"There were a great many affectin' ties which made me hanker after Betsey Jane. Her father's farm jined ourn—their cows and ourn squenched their thirst at the same spring—both our old mares had stars on their forred—the measels broke out in both families nearly the same time—our parents (Betsey Jane's and mine) slept regularly every Sunday in the same meetin' house, and the nabors used to observe, 'How thick the Ward's and Pensles air!' It was a sublime sight in the spring of the year to see our several mothers (Betsey's and mine) with their gowns pin'd up so that they couldn't sile 'em, effeschuntedly billin' soap together and aboosing the nabors."

—An editor in Lancaster invested six weeks' salary in a gift entertainment, in the hope of getting the big prize. He drew a tomato pin-cushion, a jewsharp, a night-cap with a frill on it, six clothes-pins and a sausage stuffer. Perhaps he gushed over half a column in eulogy of the entertainment next day! He was the most disgusted man in Lancaster—about the night-cap especially, because his wife found it in his pocket, and was half-way round to a lawyer's to get a divorce, before he could explain.

—A wonderful draught of fishes lately gladdened the hearts of the fishermen of Kings county, Nova Scotia. On one day a couple of nets hauled up 40,000, and on the following day 80,000 shad. The value of the fish caught within a few days was estimated at $48,000, or when cured for the market at $72,000.

AN ORDINANCE

RELATING TO THE BOROUGH OF CARROLLTOWN, in the County of Cambria, State of Pennsylvania, passed the 27th day of August, A. D. 1870:

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Carrolltown, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of October, A. D. 1870, no person or persons shall be allowed to open out a Picture Gallery, or take Pictures of any kind whatsoever, in the Borough of Carrolltown, unless he, she or they shall pay a License or Tax to the amount of TEN DOLLARS per day. *Provided*, that he, she or they are not a citizen or citizens of the Borough of Carrolltown.

SECTION 2. That from and after the first day of October, A. D. 1870, no person or persons shall be allowed to sell any goods or articles whatsoever at auction or public outcry, unless he, she or they shall pay a License or Tax of ONE DOLLAR per day. *Provided*, that he, she or they are not a citizen or citizens of the Borough of Carrolltown, or a Constable, or Sheriff of the county.

SECTION 3. That from and after the first day of October, A. D. 1870, no peddler or salesman of any firm or company, or otherwise, wholesale or retail, shall be allowed to sell or make sale, in the Borough of Carrolltown, of anything whatever, unless he, she or they shall pay a License or Tax of TWO DOLLARS. *Provided*, that he, she or they are not a citizen or citizens of the Borough of Carrolltown.

SECTION 4. That from and after the first day of October, A. D. 1870, Section 1st of an Ordinance of the Borough of Carrolltown, enacted by the authorities of said Borough on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1867, shall be and is hereby repealed; and that from and after the first day of October, A. D. 1870, any person or persons fighting in the Borough of Carrolltown shall pay a fine of not less than TWO DOLLARS or more than TEN DOLLARS, or be imprisoned in the Lock-Up, according to the decision of the Borough authorities, and pay costs of suit if convicted.

☞ All these Fines, Taxes and Licenses shall be paid to the Treasurer of Carrolltown Borough, who shall and will receive the amount, and will give a certificate to the person or person, signed by the Burgess and the seal of the Borough affixed to the same, to show their rights and secure the transaction of their business in and through the Borough of Carrolltown.

WM. A. NOEL, Burgess

Attest—ED. L. BINDER, Clerk. [sep.15.-3t.]

SECOND ANNUAL

AGRICULTURAL FAIR

OF THE

Altoona Park Association!

TO BE HELD AT

ALTOONA, PA.,

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday

OCTOBER 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, 1870.

$4,500.00 IN PREMIUMS!

Competition open to all parts of State.

THE ASSOCIATION takes pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the very liberal premiums offered this year. They equal those of the State Society on similar classes. The design of this liberality is to produce friendly competition and at the same time remunerate exhibitors and visitors.

The premiums on thoroughbred horses and cattle amount to over $600.00, and all the other classes are equally liberal. For the ladies, some $300.00 worth of silver ware has been purchased and will be distributed as premiums for the work of their hands. These premiums range in value from $1.00 to $15.00, and many of the articles are beautiful, and the Managers believe they will be prized much more than the same amount paid in money.

For full particulars see Premium List, published in pamphlet form and to be had of any of the Officers or Managers.

New buildings will be added to those already on the ground, and everything will be provided for the convenience of exhibitors and satisfaction of visitors.

E. B. MCCRUM, Secretary.
JOHN LLOYD, Treasurer. [sep.15.-3t.]

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale, on the most reasonable terms, his FARM in Blacklick township, Cambria county, within one-half mile of the Clay Pike. Said Farm contains **140 ACRES**, about **90 Acres** being cleared, and has erected thereon a large DWELLING HOUSE, a good FRAME BARN, and other OUTBUILDINGS. An Orchard of 180 Fruit Trees is growing on the premises. *Title indisputable.* For further particulars inquire of ISAAC MAHON, on the premises, or apply to

WM. H. SECHLER,
Aug. 11.-2m. Att'y at Law, Ebensburg.

NOTICE.—A lot of Shingles were left on the premises of the subscriber, at Sunnitville, Cuffibria county, some time during last winter, and have since remained uncalled for. This therefore is to notify the owner of said Shingles that if he does not come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, they will be disposed of according to law.

Sept. 15, 1870.-3t. HENRY HUGHES.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH!

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of the Commonwealth," approved the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, I, JOHN A. BLAIR, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the ELECTORS of the county aforesaid, that an General Election will be held in the said county of Cambria,

ON TUESDAY, THE 11th DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1870,

for the purpose of selecting the several persons hereinafter named, viz:

One person to represent the Seventeenth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin, in the National House of Representatives.

One person to represent the county of Cambria in General Assembly.

One person for high Sheriff of the county of Cambria.

One person for County Commissioner.

One person for Director of Poor and House of Employment.

One person for Coroner.

One person for County Auditor.

One person for Jury Commissioner.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Cambria are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny, to meet at the office recently occupied by M. Leavy, Esq., dec'd, in the borough of Loretto.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Adams, to meet at the School House at Moses Kring's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Adam Makin, dec'd, in the village of Belsano.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Carroll, to meet at School House in Carrolltown borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Carrolltown, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest, to meet at the School House on the farm of Aloysius Swope in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield, to meet at School House o. 3, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in aid township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at the School House at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Coopersdale, to meet at the School House, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Croyle, to meet at the School House in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Daniel Comfort, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows: East Ward, at the Court House, in said Ward; West Ward, to meet at Jas. Myers' Hall, in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Franklin, to meet at the School House, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Gallitzin, to meet at the School House in the town of Gallitzin, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Hager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: First Ward, at Public School Room No. 5, in said Ward; Second Ward, at the office of Joseph S. Strayer, Esq., on Market street, in said Ward; Third Ward, at house of John Brady, on Franklin street, in said Ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of John Trefts in said Ward; Fifth Ward, at the Kernville School House in said Ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown Pottery in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Loretto, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Aug. Durbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Millville, to meet at the Franklin House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Prospect, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Geis, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Summerhill, to meet at the School House in the borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Summitville, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Taylor, to meet at the School House near Wm. Hendrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Woodvale, to meet at School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Wilmore, to meet at School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Washington, to meet at the School House at the Foot of Plane No. 4, in said twp.

The electors of the district composed of the township of White, to meet at School House No. 1, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Yoder, to meet at the house of Wm. A. Hicks, in said township.

The General Election in all the Wards, Townships, Districts and Boroughs of the county is to be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until 7 o'clock in the evening, when all polls shall be closed.

AND I FURTHER GIVE NOTICE, as in and by the 13th Section of the aforesaid Act I am directed, That all persons excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Judiciary, or Executive Departments of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also every member of Congress, or of the State Legislature, and of the select and common councils of any city, commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any Election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector or Judge, or any other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for. Also, by the 4th Section of the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to Elections and for other purposes," approved the 10th day of April, 1851, it is enacted that the foregoing 13th Section shall not be so construed as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from serving as Judge or Inspector at any general or special election held in this Commonwealth.

The general, special, city, incorporated district and township elections, and all elections for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall be held and conducted by the Inspectors and Judges elected as aforesaid, and by Clerks appointed as hereinafter provided.

The inspectors and judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place.—And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district, for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

In case any clerk appointed under the provisions of this act shall neglect to attend at any election during the said year, it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, or the person filling the place of such inspector, to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties of the year.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors, respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and the judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors, or either of them, shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and has within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months. *Provided*, That the freemen, citizens of the United States, between twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in an election district as aforsaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by Commissioners, unless, First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either on his oath or affirmation or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age; and the same shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claim to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall not be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this Act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any time not less than three nor more than twelve months; and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offense shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offense was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election of this Commonwealth, or, being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualifications shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together, with the intent illegally to vote, or shall procure another to do so, he or they offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than two years.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offense, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

AN ACT regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth, approved March 30th, 1866:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at the general, township, borough or special elections, are hereby, hereafter, authorized and required to vote, by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labelled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, and be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

AMENDMENT CONSTITUTION, U. S.

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

FIRST AND SECOND SECTION OF ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 31, 1870.

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any Constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or law persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any time not less than three nor more than twelve months; and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offense shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offense was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

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SECTION 10 OF AN ACT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE OF APRIL 6, A. D. 1870.

SEC. 10. That so much of every Act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen are entitled to vote, or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be entitled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved 17th of April, 1869, entitled "An act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under the existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the seventy-sixth section of the Act first aforesaid, the Judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election in their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one Judge from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Ebensburg, on the third day after the day of election, being on FRIDAY, THE 14TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1870, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said Judges.

Also, that where a Judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of Judges, then the certificate or return shall be taken charge of by one of the Inspectors or clerks of the election of the district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said Judge unable to attend.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND, at my office in Ebensburg, this 10th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

JOHN A. BLAIR,
Sept. 15.-te. Sheriff of Cambria County.

DISSOLUTION of Partnership.—The Partnership heretofore existing between O. Cunningham, John Stonebeck and B. B. Martin, in the Lumber business at Portage, Washington township, Cambria county, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Witness our hands this 28th day of August, 1870.

O. CUNNINGHAM,
JOHN STONEBACK,
B. B. MARTIN.

sep.8.-6t. (By his Attorney, Jno. C. Martin.)

THE WRESTLING MATCH.

I never see two men wrestling playfully together, but it reminds me of an incident which took place under my eyes while I was in the army in 1864.

Our regiment, which was a cavalry one, had been in quarters for more than two weeks; and our men were beginning to wish for some more exciting occupation than picking the worms from their "hard tack" at meal times, and playing with their horses in the intervals.

We were soon filing out of camp at a cheery but somewhat jerky trot; and when we got forward on the road to Dabney's Mills, the jerkiness of our trot was somewhat augmented, though we went on at a pretty good pace considering the fact that we were going over one of Old Virginia's "corduroy" roads. They are made by simply levelling the ground and laying down poles and saplings from three to eight inches in diameter. They certainly are the roughest roads to travel that ever were invented either in city or country. I have seen horses fall on them and break both forelegs. A good horse will not average over three miles in an hour over one of these roads. We traveled some twenty miles before reaching the Mills, which are very near what was at that time the "Front." They were not more than three-quarters of a mile in the rear, I think, and they were then being used as a hospital for our wounded.

After halting at the mills an hour or so, we continued on our way to the front, and in a short time we came in sight of our inner line of breastworks. There we found everything quiet, except when an occasional shot was given by us and returned by the Johnnies—"just by way of keeping eachother awake"—as we used to term this pretty little pastime.

No second halt was ordered until we came to the outer line of our works, when the bugle again rang out a clear, sharp, decisive peal, and the order came to dismount, feed the horses, and take our own rations.

Some New York regiments were encamped along the outer line, but the one at whose headquarters we stopped was the — Michigan. They were all fine, tall fellows, full of life and fun, and continually playing all sorts of tricks on one another.

One of the men in our cavalry squadron, by the name of George Sanders, a Kentuckian by birth, offered to wrestle with any of the Michigan boys for a chew of tobacco.—The offer was speedily accepted by a young Michigander whom his comrades called Tim. Tim was a tall, muscular, young fellow, about six feet two inches in height, long, sandy, straight hair and heavy yellow moustache, evidently one of the crack men of his regiment, and the life of the little group around him, laughing and joking, and—I must confess it—swearing with everybody within a circuit of one hundred yards around him. Our champion, George, was also a tall, sturdy young sinner, some six feet, or nearly so, in height, but he had black hair and sparkling black eyes; he was, however, equally as upright and full of sport as his opponent, and was also a favorite with his fellow soldiers.

The terms of the match were easily settled, being these: that neither man was to "kick shins," and they were to wrestle "side holds." As near as I can remember the following was the conversation that prefaced it: "I say, chum," said George, "I'll bet you a chaw of tobacco that I kin throw you every time."

"I'll bet you two chaws you can't," said Tim.

"Well," said George, deprecatingly, "I haint got but one chaw left out of two plugs that I had last — weeks ago."

"Well," responded Michigan, "I'll try you for one chaw, then, just for the fun of the thing."

Then, turning to one of his comrades, he added:

"Say, Jack, hold the stakes, will you? till we get through; and don't chaw mer'n half of it, 'nuther. If you do, I'll throw you afterwards fur nothin!"

"I say, Tim," responded Jack, who was unconcernedly sprawling at full length upon the grass, not the least disconcerted by the threat contained in his friend's last sentence, "I say, Tim, if you win the stakes I'll go two more chaws agin you; and then we'll have a spell of it?"

The men of our squadron and the Michigan regiment had formed a circle around the contestants, some leaning against their horses, and some stretched upon the ground on their blankets; and a continual stream of bantering was kept briskly flowing. Some of them but pipes and tobacco on the issue—the odds being in favor of the young Michigander. Belts and coats were thrown off, George saying, "I am hard up for tobacco, and by jingo I'll try hard to win them two chaws;" and the two went at it in a lively and really good style; and for about ten minutes neither seemed to get the better of the other.

Suddenly, while every face wore a careless smile—while upon every tongue a bantering word still lingered—there came right into our midst a solid shot. It struck nothing but the poor fellow from Michigan. Him it hit fair at the waist, tearing him completely in two, while the loud laugh was yet bubbling up from his throat—the light of an anticipated triumph still in his eye, and the flush of confident success upon his cheek.

The two men, so full of life and health before, suddenly stood transfixed as if by a thunderbolt. Then one of them reeled and fell to the ground a mass of riven flesh, while the other, who received the full wind of the shot, though otherwise untouched by it, stood for a moment as if petrified, his hair rising up straight upon his head, his eyes wide open in a hideous, maniac stare, his whole face convulsed by a terrible and idiotic smile. Then with a loud, unnatural laugh made doubly horrible to us by the sight of that mutilated body lying before him, he fell prone to the ground. When, after a long time, by the aid of whisky and cold water, he was brought back to life, he was a raving lunatic, the concussion of the shot being of such force as to deprive him entirely of reason. The poor fellow who was struck never spoke a word or made a sign afterward, though he survived in an unconscious state about three hours after he was taken to the hospital.

We had all of us been used to seeing death in every shape, but the whiteness of sudden fear fell upon many a face in that group of soldiers as the terrible messenger of death clove a passage through us, and passing by everything else went to its destination as unerring as if sent by some invisible marksman.—*Phrenological Journal.*

—A Michigan census taker found a negro family named Jones which has christened the children "White Eagle," "Polly," "Jay Cooke," "Tempest" and "Glad Tidings."—It occurred in this way: They were fugitives from the South early in the rebellion, and settled in one of the towns on Lake Erie. Whenever a child was born they would give it the name of the first steamboat, propeller or vessel that arrived in port thereafter.

FRANK W. HAY,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL Manufacturer, of TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE, *Canal street*, below Clinton, *Johnstown, Pa.* A large stock constantly on hand.

THE KIDNEYS!

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues, or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine ann convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called a Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel and Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occuring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky secretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys.—These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action by which the watery or calcerous deposits, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and it is taken by men, women, and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kind of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies thereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOS. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, California.
Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor General, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

☞ Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

ADDRESS,

H. T. HELMBOLD,

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE!

594 Broadway, New York.

NONE ARE GENUINE

—UNLESS—

Done up in Steel Engraved Wrapper,

—WITH—

FAC-SIMILE OF MY CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

—AND SIGNED—

H. T. Helmbold.

June 23, 1870.-1y.

M. L. OATMAN

HAS BECOME AGENT IN

Ebensburg and vicinity

FOR THE CELEBRATED

GROVER & BAKER

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WHICH IS WARRANTED TO

DO ALL KIND OF WORK

AND GIVE THE UTMOST

SATISFACTION IN ALL RESPECTS.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the FOUR